

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1404.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

PRICE
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KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The OFFICE of PROFESSOR OF DRAWING being now VACANT, the Council are ready to receive Applications from gentlemen who may wish to offer themselves as candidates for the appointment. For full information apply to
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Minerals in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on FRIDAY, October 6, at Nine o'clock, a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, London, 67, Harley-street (by Royal Charter, for general Female Education, and granting Certificates of Knowledge).—MICHAELMAS TERM WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, October 2, at 9 o'clock.
C. G. NICOLAY, D.C.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.
UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

The CLASSES in this College will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 24th of November, when the Principal, Mr. DAVID BRUSKIN, will deliver an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS at 11 o'clock.

FIRST YEAR.
First or Junior Humanity.—Dr. Pyper, daily at 11, and Tuesday and Thursday at 2.
First or Junior Greek.—Mr. Sellar (Assistant to Dr. Alexander), daily at 10, and Monday and Thursday at 1.
First or Junior Mathematics.—Mr. Duncan, daily at 12.

SECOND YEAR.
Logic and Rhetoric.—Mr. Spalding, daily at 11, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2.
Second Greek.—Dr. Pyper, daily at 1.
Second Mathematics.—Mr. Duncan, daily at 10.

THIRD YEAR.
Moral Philosophy.—Mr. Ferrier, daily at 11.
Experimental Physics.—Mr. Flecker, daily at 12.
Third Humanity.—Dr. Pyper, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1.
Third Greek.—Mr. Sellar, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 1.
Third Mathematics.—Mr. Duncan, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2.

FOURTH YEAR.
Natural Philosophy.—Mr. Fisher, daily at 10.
Chemistry, with its Applications to the Arts.—Mr. Connell, daily at 1.
Political Economy.—Mr. Ferrier, Tuesday and Thursday at 1.
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.—Dr. Day, Monday and Friday at 2.
Institutes of Medicine.—Dr. Day, daily at 8. (Attendance on this Class and that of Chemistry is recognized by the College of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh as one year of medical study.)
Students desirous of availing themselves of this advantage are requested to intimate their intention to Dr. Day on or before November 3.
Civil History.—Dr. Macdonald.

The Fees for the various Classes must be paid at the commencement of the Session to the Secretary, from whom Tickets will be obtained.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
All Students commencing a regular University course are required to undergo a Matriculation Examination, which will take place on SATURDAY, the 4th of November, at 10 o'clock, a.m., in the Great Hall of the College. The following are the subjects for the next two Sessions:—

Classics.
Latin.—Cæsar, De Bello Gallico: Book IV.
Greek.—The Gospel of St. John: First Six Chapters.
S.B. in the Classical Examination, special value will be attached to accurate Grammar and Knowledge.
Mathematics.
Arithmetic.—The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra.—As far as Simple Equations inclusive, with Proportion.
Geometry.—The First Two Books of Euclid's Elements, or of Professor Duncan's Geometry.

MILLER PRIZES.
The Miller Prize Fund at present yields the sum of 700 per annum, which is annually disposed of by competition at the close of the Session. The present Regulations regarding these Prizes may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the United College.

BURSARIES.
On TUESDAY, the 7th of November, the following Bursaries will be awarded after comparative trial:—One Gray and four Foundation Bursaries of the value of 100 each, and one Stewart Bursary of the value of 50.
Ramsay Bursary of the value of 90, tenable for nine years, will also be thrown open to competition to Candidates of the names of Ramsay, Durham, Carnegie, and Lindsay.
By order of the United College,
W. F. IRELAND, Secretary.

N.B. Particular attention is requested to the dates in the present Advertisement, as the former announcement was incorrect in this respect.
St. Andrew's, Sept. 11, 1854.

CLERICAL, SCHOLASTIC AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICES (late VALPY; established 1838), 7, TAVISTOCK-ROW, Covent-garden, London.
FAIR & SON provide Incumbents with Curates, and the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools with Tutors, Governesses, and Companions free of charge; transfer Ecclesiastical and Scholastic property, and recommend Schools, &c. Prospectuses forwarded upon application. Applicants for Clerical and Scholastic Appointments are requested to forward their address.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Abchurch-lane.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

RAY SOCIETY.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at LIVERPOOL, during the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
EDWIN LANKESTER, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The SCHOOLS of the ROYAL ACADEMY will RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, the 24th of September.
JOHN FRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE CLASSES for the Ensuing WINTER (with the exception of the Class of Logic and Metaphysics) will meet and the SESSION will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER next, at 2 o'clock p.m., when an ADDRESS will be delivered by
The Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Principal.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of Study will be opened as follows:—

Classics. Days and Hours of Attendance. Professors.
Divinity Wednesday, November 8.
(Junior Class, 10 o'clock.) Dr. Buchanan.
(Senior Class, 1 o'clock.) J. Lauriston-place.
Divinity Wednesday, November 8.
(Junior Class, 10 o'clock.) Dr. Bannerman.
(Senior Class, 1 o'clock.) 17, Clarendon-crescent.

Divinity and Church History Wednesday, November 8.
(Junior Class, 10 o'clock.) Dr. Cunningham.
(Senior Class, 1 o'clock.) 17, Salisbury-road.
Hebrew & Oriental Languages Wednesday, November 8.
(Junior Class, 10 o'clock.) Dr. Duncan.
(Senior Class, 1 o'clock.) 20, Elder-street.

Exegetical Theology Wednesday, November 8.
(Junior Class, 10 o'clock.) Dr. Black.
(Senior Class, 1 o'clock.) 16, Clarendon-crescent.
* Natural Science, with Experiments Wednesday, November 8.
(Junior Class, 1 o'clock.) Professor Fleming.
(Senior Class, 1 o'clock.) Seagrave House, Leith.

Logic and Metaphysics Wednesday, November 1.
(Lectures 1 o'clock.) Professor Fraser.
(Exercises 3 o'clock.) Churchhill, Morningside.
According to these arrangements, the Curriculum for Students of Theology will stand thus:—

First Year's Students.
Attend Dr. Bannerman's Junior Class at Eleven.
Dr. Duncan's ditto at Twelve.
Dr. Fleming's Class ditto at Two.
Second Year's Students.
Attend Dr. Bannerman's Senior Class at Ten.
Dr. Buchanan's Junior Class at Eleven.
Dr. Cunningham's ditto at One.

Third Year's Students.
Attend Dr. Black's Junior Class at Ten.
Dr. Bannerman's ditto at Eleven.
Dr. Buchanan's Senior ditto at One.

Fourth Year's Students.
Attend Dr. Black's Senior Class at Twelve.
Dr. Bannerman's ditto at One.
The Rev. Theo. Meyer will open a Class for Hebrew at Nine o'clock.

MATRICULATION.—Students of Theology, before entering with the Professors, must matriculate in the Library, and pay the common fee to the Librarian.
Admission to the Classes of the New College is not limited to Students qualifying for the Ministry, or connected with the Free Church of Scotland.

* NATURAL SCIENCE.—This Class is now recognised as equivalent to any of the Classes of Natural History in the Universities of Scotland, by the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and by the Army and Navy Medical Boards, London. There is attached to it a Class Library, containing upwards of 250 volumes on Natural Science, the valuable gift of a Lady.

* LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.—This Class is recognized as equivalent to any of the Classes of Logic in the Scottish Universities, by the Army and Ordnance Medical Boards, London, in their examination of Candidates for the Army Medical Service. The Class meets two hours daily, but general Students are at liberty to enrol for either hour.—Students in Philosophy are requested to take notice, that the opening Lecture of the Course will be delivered a week sooner than the day named for opening the Theological Classes, viz.:—

On Wednesday, Nov. 1, at One o'clock.
New College, Edinburgh, JAMES DONAR, Secretary to the Senate.

DR. ALTSCHUL, EXAMINER Royal College of Preceptors, Member of the Philological Society, London, gives LESSONS in the GERMAN, ITALIAN, and FRENCH ALPHABET and LITERATURE. Pupils have the option of studying TWO Languages in the same Lesson or in alternate Lessons, at their own, or at the Doctor's residence, 2, CHANDOS-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE.

MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-terrace, now of 37, WYNDHAM-STREET, Bryanston-square, acquaints his Friends that he continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and LITERARY PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to meet Classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.

LANGUAGES.—Hamiltonian System.—“This system is one of the most useful and important discoveries of the age. A pupil can acquire more in five or six weeks on this system than in two years on the old.”—Westminster Review. Mr. ROSENTHAL, assisted by Native Professors, continues to give LESSONS in the FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. LANGUAGES. Apply to Mr. Rosenthal, 355, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

LITTLE BOYS CAREFULLY TRAINED.—A Lady and her Daughters, for many years accustomed to the charge of children, receive a SMALL NUMBER OF BOYS, who are prepared for the Public Schools, Military Colleges, &c. Terms, in German or English. Address to H. K., 27, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master, THE REV. FRANK SMITH, B.A.
Applications for the admission of Pupils, and for preliminary information, may be made to the Head Master or to the Secretary. The next Half-term will commence on Wednesday, October 11.
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.
Founder's Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.

UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.—COLLEGE OF DIEPPE.—The College of Dieppe, from its organization, occupies a high rank among establishments of a similar class in France. Prospectuses may be had of M. Wedlake & Co., 115, Fenchurch-street, City. The terms are 500 per annum, without any extra whatever, washing being included. Pupils enter at any part of the year, and are only chargeable from the day of their arrival at the Institution. There are thirty different Professors attached to the College, for French, English, German, Music, Drawing, Mathematics, Literature, Grammar, History, Greek, Latin, Logic, Physics, Chemistry, Architectural and Ornamental Drawing, Geometry, Astronomy, Engineering, &c. &c.

N.B. The Lady of the Principal is a Protestant. The English Professor, a Protestant also, accompanies the English Pupils to the English Chapel every Sunday.

TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS.—YOUNG BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, in a most healthy situation. Terms 40 and 70 Guineas. For Prospectuses address DELTA, care of Messrs. Helle Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

A GRADUATE, with honours of the University of London, residing in one of the healthiest Suburbs of London, is desirous of obtaining TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN TO BOARD AND EDUCATE. The highest references can be given. Terms 25 per quarter. For further particulars address B.A. 158, Piccadilly.

THE HEAD MASTER of a well-established Public School, near Town, affording, in every respect, a sound Education for Professional Life, wishes to INCREASE THE NUMBER OF BOARDERS. Situation healthy; terms moderate. Address Rev. K. & T. Clerical Association, 30, Southampton-street, Strand.

HOMIE EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—A Physician (Fellow of the London College of Physicians, and a Graduate of Cambridge), residing at the Sea-side, is desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO BOYS, who would share with his own sons, aged twelve and ten years, the advantages of an excellent Resident Tutor. As special attention would be paid to the comfort, health, and physical education of the children placed under his care, this is worthy the notice of the parents of boys whose health may require particular supervision. References, if required, can be given to some of the most eminent Physicians in London. Terms, 100 Guineas per annum.—Address M.D., care of Messrs. T. & W. Boone, Book-sellers, 20, New Bond-street.

GERMAN CLASSES, at ISLINGTON.—Dr. GUTTFRIED KINKEL is about to open two German Classes for Ladies, one for beginners, the other for advanced Pupils. For particulars, apply at the College, No. 4, Minster-square, Islington.

BRIGHTON.—EDUCATION.—There are VACANCIES in a FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, where only twelve Young Ladies are received. The house is spacious, healthy, and close to the sea. The domestic arrangements are in every respect those of a private family. French and German by resident foreign Governesses. Signor F. Lablache, Messrs. E. de Paris, J. Michau, &c. attend for the Accomplishments. References to Parents of Pupils. For terms, which are included in the address, see MARSHALL, 11, Portland-place, Marine-parade, Brighton.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—The SESSION 1854-55 will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 24th of OCTOBER.

Classics. Professors.
Biblical Literature.—Rev. John Baines, A.M. St. John's College, Oxford.
Moral Philosophy.—Rev. John James Taylor, A.M. Principal of Manchester New College.
Ancient History.—Rev. W. Brownrigg Smith, A.M. St. John's College, Cambridge.
Modern History.—J. Langton Sanford, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.
Mathematics.—Rev. Henry Huse, A.M., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Natural Philosophy.—Vacant.
Physical and Political Geography.—Vacant.
Natural History.—T. Rymer Jones, Esq., Professor of Comparative Anatomy, King's College, London.

Latin. with English Grammar.—Rev. John Baines, A.M. English Language and Literature.—Vacant.
German Language and Literature.—Vacant. Adolph Heilmann, Ph.D., Prof. of German in University College, London.

French Language and Literature.—M. Adolphe Regon.
Modern Literature.—Signor Ign. Valletta.
Education.—J. Wigan, Esq.
Vocal Music.—Prof. John Hullah, of King's College, London.

Harmony.—W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.
Drawing.—F. Carr, Esq.
Fine Arts.—Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D., formerly Professor of Modern Literature, History of Fine Arts and Civilisation in the University of Tübingen.

The Prospectus, containing a List of the Lecturers, Programmes of Lectures, Time-table, Directories, &c. of Study, and other particulars, may be had at the College, or sent by post.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.
JUNIOR SCHOOL, 1, BEDFORD-SQUARE.
The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 24th of OCTOBER, and the SENIOR SCHOOL on THURSDAY, the 24th of OCTOBER, and the ASSISTANT GOVERNESS, Mrs. J. B. B. of the Ladies' College, and the PROFESSORS in the various Departments in the College.

CHEMICAL SCHOOL.—The Chemical School of the ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square, is now OPEN under the superintendence of Mr. G. R. K. & Co. of 10, Abchurch-lane, London. The arrangements are made for every facility for the prosecution of studies and invention, and to consult the convenience of persons who can attend only a portion of their time.—For further particulars and Terms, apply at the Office of the Institution between the hours of 10 and 5.

MR. HOLIDAY begs leave to inform his PUPILS and FRIENDS that he has RETURNED to TOWN, and has resumed his Professional duties, - 8, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP. by Mr. MAKER, at the Writing Institution, 93, Farringdon-street, Fleet-street, City. Persons of any age (however bad their writing) can, by taking Eight Lessons, speedily acquire an expeditious and well-improved style of Penmanship, adapted either to business, professional pursuits, or private correspondence, at 12 (4 per Lesson).

STEAM.—NAVAL GENTLEMEN can be prepared for the Examinations now required from all candidates for Government and the East India Company's Services. Private Instruction also in Chemistry, Investigations, Analyses, &c. conducted. Certificates given after examination, by Prof. GARDNER, late of the Royal Polytechnic and the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.—Address, by letter, 24, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital.

RIDING SCHOOL, ONSLOW-TERRACE, Brompton.—Mr. J. MASON instructs in the most approved style of RIDING for the Parade, Road, or Field. Ladies attended by Miss Mason. Omnibuses every three minutes.—N.B. Gentlemen's hours, from 8 to 10, & 5 to 9 p.m.—The School is very complete, and for advanced Pupils there is an open circular ride. Mr. Mason's anxious attention, and the unobtrusive, quiet, and judicious demeanour of his Daughter towards her Lady Pupils, will, we are sure, secure for them the patronage they so highly merit.—*Sporting Magazine.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
SESSIONS 1854-1855.
MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the Faculties of ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

THE EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS will commence on TUESDAY, 17th October. The Council have the pleasure of conferring at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40*l.* each, viz. Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and one in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships of 10*l.* each, viz. Fifteen in the Faculty of Arts, of the value of 34*l.* each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l.* each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 10*l.* each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar. By order of the President, ROBT. J. KENNY, Registrar.

Sept. 8, 1854.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—Sir R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session 1854-55.

Dean of Faculty—ALEXANDER FLEMING, M.D.

Professors.

Anatomy and Physiology—J. Joseph Corbett, M.D.

Practical Anatomy—D. C. O'Connor, A.B. M.D.

Practice of Surgery—Dennis B. Bullen, M.D.

Maternal Medicine—Alexander Fleming, M.D.

Midwifery—J. R. Harvey, A.B. M.D.

Natural Philosophy—George Fred. Shaw, F.T.C.D.

Chemistry—J. Blyth, M.D.

Natural History—Wyllie Thompson, M.D.

Botany—Wyllie Thompson, M.D.

Modern Languages—R. de Verrière, Des. L.

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, at the North and South Infirmary, by the Physicians and Surgeons of these Institutions.

Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital.

THE MEDICAL SESSION will be OPENED on MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1854, at Two o'clock, by an ADDRESS from the DEAN; and on the following day the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

Anatomy and Physiology—Tuesday, October 31, at 1 o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

The Practical Anatomy will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and a Demonstrator. The Course will be opened for Dissections on October 17, and the Demonstrations will commence on Thursday, November 2, and be continued daily at 12 o'clock, except Saturdays.

Maternal Medicine—Thursday, November 2, at 2 o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Practice of Medicine—Thursday, November 2, at 3 o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour; and on Saturdays, at 1 o'clock.

Practice of Surgery—Wednesday, November 1, at 3 o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Midwifery—Wednesday, November 1, at 4 o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded to Students in Medicine, thus:—Six Junior Scholarships, of 10*l.* each, to Students commencing their first, second, and third year—two to each year; and two Senior Scholarships, of 40*l.* each, to Students commencing their fourth year.

Those Fees hitherto payable by Matriculated Students on behalf of the College for incidental expenses being now, in part, provided for by public grants, shall hereafter be reduced for each Student from 3*l.* to 1*l.* for the Matriculation and first year, and from 2*l.* to 5*l.* for the second and subsequent years.

By order of the President, ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

Queen's College, Cork, Sept. 6, 1854.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1854, with an Address and the Distribution of Prizes, at Eight o'clock, P.M.

The Hospital will receive upwards of 300 In-patients. The annual number of Out-patients exceeds 11,000. More than 900 cases in the Midwifery department were attended during the last year. Fee for eighteen months' Medical, and three years' Surgical Practice, 5*l.*

Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 7*l.* This sum may be paid by instalments of 3*l.* at the beginning of the first Session, 3*l.* at the beginning of the second Session, and 1*l.* at the beginning of the third Session.

For further information apply to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer to the School, at the Hospital, daily from One to Two o'clock; to Dr. Corb, the President, Medical Officer; or to Mr. Sheidden, Secretary to the Hospital.

GUY'S, 1854-5.—The MEDICAL SESSION commences in OCTOBER.—The Introductory Address will be given by JOHN BIRKET, Esq., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must produce satisfactory testimonials as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second, and 10*l.* for every succeeding year of attendance; or 100*l.* in one payment, exclusive of Students' dues.

Dressers, Clerical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Oculistic Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Ward, are selected according to merit from those Students who are qualified to enter the Hospital.

Mr. Stockan, a Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, August 22, 1854.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.—A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by SAMUEL SOLLY, F.R.S., on MONDAY, October 2, 1854, at Eight o'clock, P.M.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40*l.* for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10*l.* for each succeeding year; or 100*l.* at one payment, as perpetual.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES FOR 1854-55. A Scholarship of 30*l.* for the best voluntary Classical and Mathematical examination at the commencement of the Students' Hospital attendance.

Two Scholarships for first year's men, each of the value of 20*l.* The two House Surgeons, the fifteen Dressers, and the Headout Accoucher, will be selected according to merit; and provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.

The President's Prizes.—The first, 10 guineas; the second, 5 guineas. Prizes and Certificates of Honour in each of the different Classes. Mr. Newman Smith's Prize, 4*l.* The Cheselden Medal, and Dr. Ross's Prize, 10 guineas.

The Treasurer's Prizes.—The first, a Gold Medal; the second, 5 guineas; and the third, 10 guineas to Clinical Medical Clerks.

MEDICAL OFFICERS. Dr. Ross, Consulting Physician; Mr. Green, Consulting Surgeon; Dr. Barker, Dr. Barnard, Dr. Bennett, Dr. Goulden, Mr. South, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Waller, Mr. Whitfield.

A Systematic Course of Clinical Medicine, with Clinical Instruction in the following Departments:—Clinical Surgery, Mr. Macnamara; Midwifery, Dr. Waller and Dr. Griffiths.

Midwifery—Dr. J. R. Bennett. Surgery—Mr. South. Physiology—Mr. Grainger and Dr. Bristowe. Descriptive and Practical Anatomy—Mr. Clark, Mr. Huxley, Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. Robert Dundas Thompson. Midwifery—Dr. Waller. Practical Midwifery—Dr. Griffiths. Diseases of the Teeth—Mr. South. Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat—Mr. Bristowe. Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Huxley. Materia Medica—Dr. Peacock. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Bristowe. Anatomical Demonstrations—Mr. Huxley, Mr. Simon, and Mr. Jones. Microscopical Demonstrations—Mr. Rainey.

To enter, or to obtain further information, apply to Mr. Warrick, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

MEDICAL PUPIL WANTED.—An experienced Teacher, Lecturer at a Metropolitan School of Medicine, and Graduate in high honours of the University of London, has a Vacancy for a RESIDENT PUPIL, whose studies and morals will be carefully superintended, and who will have the advantage of a free attendance on some of the necessary courses of Lectures, and the use of a good Medical Library, Museum, and Herbarium. Instructions of apprenticeship, if required, in which case also the Pupil's time will from the first be given up to his studies; when sufficiently advanced he will be provided with cases of disease, which he may treat under superintendence. Address B. M.D., University College, Gower-street, London.

OPENING OF A PROTESTANT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, IN GERMANY, near the HANSE OF THE RHINE. Mr. DE LA FITE is establishing a College according to a Programme which has been sent and approved by several of the principal firms of the City of London. The study and practical use of Modern Languages and the principles of Commerce will be the objects of chief attention. Madame DE FITE, an English lady, will take charge of all the domestic arrangements of the house, which will be managed according to the customs of England, for as long as the student may desire to remain. English Pupils. Terms, 60*l.* per annum, without vacation.—References may be made to the following friends, viz.:—

Edmund Girard, Esq., 15, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris.

Sir John Pirie, Bart., & Co. Birchin-lane, City.

Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., 3, Great St. Helen's, City.

Messrs. C. Leary & Co., 75, Old Broad-street, City.

Thomas Roberts, Esq., 10, St. James's-street, City.

Thomas F. Curwen, Esq., 12, Colchester-street, Manchester.

Messrs. Macnamara, Esq., 12, Colchester-street, Edinburgh; and to The Rev. John Curwen, Plaistow, Essex.

Full Programmes may be obtained from Mr. De la Fite, Milton Cottage, Plaistow, near Stratford, Essex, where he may also be consulted on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 7 o'clock.

CHOLERA ORPHANS.—In 1849, when the Cholera was last here, a Home was opened for Orphans, now called THE NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, on Ham Common, near Richmond. Nearly forty, thus left, have since that time been clothed, Boarded and Educated. The Committee have resolved to admit immediately a large number, if the benevolence of the Public will furnish them with the means. Possessing two acres of land, through the munificence of a friend, as well as a house, now let, but which can be at once occupied by thirty more Orphans, if they had the means, the Committee earnestly place the case before the Public, and desire that the Orphan Home place Collections will be made at the approaching Thanksgiving to the Almighty for such an abundant harvest. Every information will be given by the Honorary Secretary, Rev. Joseph Brown, of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road; and by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Collins, 27, Gillingham-street, Finsbury. Donations and Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, H. Kingscote, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, or to the account of the National Orphan Home, London and Westminster Bank, City; also, to Dultons, Cockspur-street, Hatchards, Piccadilly, Nabeta, Berners-street, Finsbury, and to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Collins, Pall Mall; Seelys, 54, Fleet-street, and Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

REVIEWS

Goethe's Love and Love-Poems.—[*Göthe's Liebe und Liebesgedichte*]. *Goethe's Language*.—[*Göthe's Sprache und ihr Geist*]. By Dr. J. A. O. H. Lehmann. Berlin, Allgemeine Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt; London, Marcus.

In the preface to his immortal '*Wahrheit und Dichtung*' we find that Goethe was chiefly induced by a letter from a friend to undertake that choicest of Autobiographies. The writer of the epistle, who seems to have expressed not only his own feelings, but to have represented the poet's friends in general, was highly gratified with the then complete edition of Goethe's works, in twelve volumes; but still he found himself in want of a chain that would connect them into a complete whole. "Often," he said in his despair, "we can scarcely believe that the works are all by the same author." He hoped that, not only would the productions be brought into something like chronological order, but that the poet would also set forth the examples which he had followed, the circumstances, external and internal, which had stimulated his productiveness, and the theoretical principles which he had followed.

In compliance with this large request, Goethe took up his pen, but found that his task was by no means an easy one. Instead of solving the riddles, as his friends had hoped, he gave them, in his '*Autobiography*,' one puzzle more. It was as if an Egyptian priest, annoyed by impertinent questions, had flung the Rosetta Stone at the head of the curious inquirer, and desired him to interpret as he could;—or, to find a simile geographically nearer to the subject, it was like Kant's '*Kritik der reinen Vernunft*,' which, professedly intended to put an end to all metaphysical speculation, started a dozen new debatable points for every one upon which it had pronounced a final decision.

The said '*Wahrheit und Dichtung*' contained a wicked little declaration, which is of inestimable value in enabling us to judge of the poet's character in general; but which, considering the sort of information which the '*Autobiography*' affords, we cannot help suspecting was written in a teasing, tantalizing spirit. "Thus," said he, (never mind to what "thus" refers), "began that tendency, to which I adhered all my life,—to reduce everything that pleased or tormented me, or otherwise occupied my mind, into a picture or a poem, and to bring it to a conclusion in my own mind, that I might thus both correct my own notions of outward things, and calm myself with respect to them." This declaration gave a broad hint, that all those delightful little poems, which even without a special reference sparkle so brightly before our eyes, would be doubly charming if we knew the occasion to which they owed their origin. Other poets, especially in the last century, might be hymn countess imaginary Chloes and Daphnes, and by removing the curtain of mystery we might often discover a mere blank, but this was obviously not the case with Goethe's '*Gedichte*.' A tiny poem, placed at the head of the rest, told us that they all made up a sort of confession *sub rosa*. As they did not confess much to us, it was clear that the poet was perpetually making most pleasant revelations—to himself; and that the reader's position in the chair was quite unlike that which Confessors usually occupy.

The definite solutions, which were afforded by '*Wahrheit und Dichtung*' to the smaller poems, were few and far between,—the number of new problems which it started was immense. We were told of Gretchen, and Aennchen, and

Frederike, and Lili, *Et Cetera*,—but, after all, who were *Et Cetera*, Lili, Frederike, Aennchen, and Gretchen? Shadowy sort of beings they all seemed without their proper pair of baptismal and surnames, such as good Christians ought to have; and, in spite of their Teutonic appellations, bearing a strong affinity to those heathen Frenchmen, Harpagon, Geronte and Co., whom we meet in the pages of Molière. Much broad information was indeed given as to the origin of larger works, such as '*Werter*,' '*Götz*,' and a few others, which, by the way, had so much intrinsic significance as to render their relation to definite times and places comparatively unimportant; but scanty indeed was our information respecting the little poetical plantings of the moment, which owed half their meaning to their connexion with the soil from which they sprang. A long face, doubtless, did the letter-writing friend make when he received the ardently-expected reply, especially when he found in the passage above cited a new incentive given, in place of an assuaging draught, to the thirst for information.

At the present day, the German reader will have a difficulty in transplanting himself into the ignorant condition of the older worshippers of Goethe. Thanks to the exertions of the Viehoffs, and the Düntzers, and the Jahns, and the Lehmanns, nearly every one of the pretty obscure heroines, who, like figures in an arabesque border, seemed half woman half scroll, is now restored to her family and friends, and wears the surname to which, by the laws of her country, she was entitled. Aennchen, whose name is associated with the pretty tale of the weeping tree-bark, and who gave the origin to '*Die Laune des Verliebten*,' is now Anna Katharine Schönhof, daughter of the wine-merchant, Christian Gottlob Schönhof, whose wife, *née* Hank, belonged to a "*patrician*" Frankfurt family. Plain (or rather lovely) Frederike is now Frederike Brion, and we are enabled to state that her father was Johann Jacob Brion, and that her mother, *née* Maria Magdalene Schöll, was aunt to the historian, Friedrich Schöll. We are enabled to say, that her sister, whom Goethe, then mad with '*The Vicar of Wakefield*,' christened Olivia, really obtained at the font the name of Marie Salomo, and to fling in, as a make-weight, the additional fact, that there was another sister (besides an elder one deceased), who was named really—not Vicariously—Sophia, and of whom Goethe makes no mention at all. Lili, another deserted one, and the only one who, according to Goethe's '*Autobiography*,' ran the risk of incurring that great aversion of Lydia Languish, a marriage "*with friends' consent*,"—Lili is now Anna Elizabeth Schönnemann, daughter of a rich merchant at Frankfurt, and fame, sometimes delicate in the matter of ladies' ages, records with painful accuracy, that she was born on the 23rd of June, 1758. This is drawing down biography from the clouds with a vengeance; and we question whether half our readers know as much about their own aunts and cousins, as the student of some three or four "*books about Goethe*" may learn respecting those lady-loves which the great poet took such pains to exhibit through a gauze medium. Gretchen, the first love, the object of boyhood's devotion, is nearly alone in possession of that obscurity in which she was wrapped by him who gave her immortality.

While we can thus run riot in our knowledge of Goethe's private affairs, and of the birth, parentage, education, and even age, of every young lady, on whom he so much as smiled, let us not be ungrateful to the painstaking gentlemen who have afforded us our information. Their productions are not, indeed, of the

most lively kind; and they bear to the golden age of German literature a relationship like that which existed between the grammarians of Alexandria and the poets of Ancient Greece;—nevertheless, had it not been for them, Frederike, Lili, and Aennchen would never have descended from their poetical pedestals and become common mortals.

We must, in this case, show our gratitude by something beyond ordinary concession. A purveyor of mere information is allowed to be dry and lengthy by prescriptive right, provided he is proportionately instructive, and therefore something beyond mere dryness and prolixity must be allowed to our Goethian enlighteners. The little weakness which stands most in need of kind treatment, is a certain tendency to barefaced bookmaking. Avoiding the precedent of the old German satirist, who, as a burlesque on Dutch editions of the Classics, wrote "*notes without text*," the pilers-up of Goethian information think that the original text cannot be given too often. In the first book named in the title to this article, what pages from '*Wahrheit und Dichtung*' has Dr. Lehmann printed in all their entirety! Certainly this method saves us the trouble of going to our book-shelves and referring to the poet's works, but even convenience may be purchased at too dear a price. According to the practice now prevalent in Germany, it is very possible to have '*Wahrheit und Dichtung*' six times over,—every time with an entirely new back and title-page, as if it were an entirely new work.

Gratitude, however, for the quantity of pleasant reading which Dr. Lehmann has placed before us, prevents us from dwelling at greater length on this vice of book-making. We do not believe that, as a biographer, he has communicated a single fact not previously recorded in good black and white, but he has made a quantity of very accessible information more accessible still. Moreover, the mode of ticketing the several instalments of the old lady-killer's biography, so that each bears the name of a slain victim, is handy for reference, while it strongly appeals to the sympathies. Dr. Lehmann, too, is a good critical expounder of his own language (indeed, in this capacity he speaks *ex cathedra*), and the explanatory notes affixed to the poems, which he cites throughout, ever connecting them with their origin, will be appreciated by all in whom self-sufficiency does not exceed the amount of their intelligence. Many a fashionable reader of German, who thinks himself perfectly master of Goethe's poetical trifles, would, we think, be sorely puzzled if he were required to explain certain passages by a process of grammatical analysis. Now, Dr. Lehmann not only explains obvious difficulties, but he points out those more recondite puzzles which might escape the notice of the careless reader. In this he does good service; but whether the English reader will be prepared to follow him, when he goes further in this direction, and publishes a volume (the second named in our title), devoted to the purely grammatical considerations of the Goethian tongue, with what we may call statistical tables of peculiarities, we greatly doubt.

The presentation in juxtaposition of the various instances of lady-killing, so that the moral reader anxious to pronounce severe judgment on the murderer has the counts of the indictment properly arranged, will give the book the greatest charm in the eyes of the general reader,—while the more special student will chiefly value it as a well-commented Anthology of classical poems. That in the great case of the "*Fair Sex v. Goethe*" the ladies will be stern judges we may expect, as a matter of course. He will be found guilty, no doubt,—

but, we think, not of a crime of the highest magnitude. In the instance of Frederike, he avoided a *mésalliance*,—in the instance of Lili, he prevented what he thought a *mésalliance* on the side of the lady;—and the list of his amours is greatly made up of those boyish loves which, in the case of a less celebrated man, would be forgotten by everybody in a twelvemonth (by the lovers themselves among the rest), and those elegant Platonisms which seem incidental to the position of a Court-poet. His marriage with his mistress, Christiane Vulpus, with whom he had lived so long, and of whom he sang so little, drew upon him much obloquy,—but it is needless to say that, according to diversities of social theory, this act will find moralists to applaud as well as censors to condemn. Much as is written down of the minutiae of Goethe's career,—and certainly with respect to no hero, save perhaps St. Augustine and Jean Jacques, do we so completely enjoy the advantages of the *valet-de-chambre*,—there is not a single case on record of a heartless seduction, or of a reckless disregard of appearances, after the attainment of mature years. His greatest vice, with regard to the fair sex, seems to have been that which goes by the name of "trifling with the feelings,"—and we have no doubt that the unanimous verdict of a Lady-jury, which has carefully conned over the whole case, will be—"Guilty—as a terrible flirt!"

A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East-India Company, and of the Native States on the Continent of India. Compiled by the Authority of the Hon. Court of Directors, and chiefly from Documents in their Possession. By E. Thornton. 4 vols. Allen & Co.

To compile an Indian Gazetteer was a task of more than ordinary difficulty, and Mr. Thornton has accomplished it with great success. He has one advantage over many useful writers on Eastern subjects—he writes well, and this power enables him not only to please his readers, but to give his collections of facts a better form within a smaller compass. The present compilation is the first that has claimed the character of completeness as a Gazetteer, not only of the British territories, but also of the Native States, on the continent of India. It would have been impossible, without the patronage of the Company, to produce such a work; and even with that patronage, Mr. Thornton has had an amount of labour to perform, which may be estimated if we consider it as proportionate to the immense area over which his researches have ranged. He had to melt down masses of documentary materials, to compress prolix minutes, to reconcile contending authorities. He has traversed patiently the entire extent of his materials, and compiled one of the most valuable books existing in connexion with the geography, commerce, and administration of India. This is high praise, and as such we mean it; for Mr. Thornton has fulfilled his task extremely well. The first qualification in the author of a Gazetteer is, that he should understand the results expected from him. The work will be worthless if it is a mere index to longitudes and latitudes, or a comparison of ancient and modern geography. In the account of a province, or large territorial division, it is important, if practicable, to fix the etymology of its name, to describe its extent, and define its limits, and then to consider the natural and social circumstances attaching to it. The Indian student, with duties to perform in a new country, looks to his Gazetteer, not only for notices of physical geography, climate, and produce,—he inquires as to the social condition of the people, their indus-

try, their trade, their means of progress, their numbers, manners, laws, and civil and military organization. Whether he be a soldier or a "political," it is necessary for him to know what towns are the chief seats of activity and trade, what public establishments there are, what strong fortresses, what modes of raising revenue, and lastly, what has been the previous history of the territory in its relation to British rule. To expect all this to be amplified in a Gazetteer would be irrational; but to find none of it is disappointing, and naturally vexatious. Mr. Thornton comprehends the necessities of such a book, and has met them as fully as could be expected.

Mr. Thornton's account of the towns and provinces of India is valuable, as bringing our knowledge up to a level with the latest information acquired by the Indian Government. His description of Calcutta is without exaggeration:—

"Its extent along the river-bank from north to south is about four miles and a half, and its breadth from thence to the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half; the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the Maharratta Ditch. * * The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off this point anchorage is afforded to the magnificent steamers plying between Suez and Calcutta, by means of which the semi-monthly communication with Europe is carried on. * * A considerable part of the European division is inhabited by 'natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their abode in the native quarter.' In this last-mentioned division the streets, as in most oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier classes are lofty. Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to a hundred feet each way, which, when lighted up on the occasion of festivals, has a handsome appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance, as well as in population. It has its city and its court end, the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other adorned with the residences of Government functionaries and opulent merchants. In this latter quarter, which is called Chowringhee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornamented with spacious verandahs; and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusually been dignified by the appellation of 'the City of Palaces.' Between Chowringhee and the river an extensive space intervenes, designated the Esplanade, on which is situated Fort William. This fort is stated to surpass every other in India in strength and regularity. Its form is octagonal, five of its sides being landward, and three facing the river. * * A company has been formed for the purpose of providing the chief cities of India with gas. Calcutta is to be the starting-point for its operations; and it may be confidently expected that a very brief period will be permitted to elapse before the present defective system of lighting the city with oil-lamps is entirely superseded."

A picture of Delhi is the best companion to this sketch that could be afforded. There is a sad beauty in the decay of that ancient capital, once the brilliant city of the Moguls.—

"The approach from the south-east, or the direction of Agra, is very striking, from the innumerable ruinous monuments of former prosperity and grandeur. 'Everywhere throughout the plain, rise shapeless, half-ruined obelisks, the relics of massive Patan architecture, their bases being buried under heaps of ruins bearing a dismal growth of thorny shrubs. Everywhere one treads on overthrown walls. Brick mosaics mark the ground-plan of the humbler dwellings of the poorer classes. Among the relics of a remote age, are occasionally to be seen monuments of a light and elegant style of architecture, embellished with brilliant colours, gilt domes, and minarets encased in enamelled tiles.' These surprising collections of ruins are the remains of the ancient city of

Delhi, which, according to Wilford, extended above thirty miles along the banks of the Jumna."

A Mogul Court would be a splendid ornament at Sydenham. The old imperial palace is still grand and elegant, though mutilated and defaced.—

"It is very beautifully built, and has two noble gateways, each defended by a barbican. On the remaining side it is defended by the river (the branch of the Jumna), over which is a narrow bridge, forming a communication with the old fort of Selinghur, on the eastern bank. That antique fort is supposed to have been raised by some early Patan sovereign, and is in a very heavy, massive style of architecture, devoid of ornaments, except a few rude carvings on the mouldings and cornices. The entrance to the palace is through a succession of noble and very lofty gateways, built of red granite highly sculptured; the principal one is described by Heber in the same terms which he applies to the palace generally. A splendid Gothic arch in the centre of the great tower is succeeded by a long vaulted aisle, like that of a Gothic cathedral, with a small octagonal court in its centre, all of granite, and all ornamented with inscriptions from the Koran, and finely-carved flowers. The Dewan Khas, or 'private council-chamber,' is a pavilion of white marble, surmounted by four cupolas of the same material, and open on one side to the court of the palace, on the other to its garden. Its pillars and arches are exquisitely carved and ornamented with arabesques gilt and inlaid, flowers, and inscriptions, in the most elaborate Persian character. A rich foliage of silver, which formerly graced the ceiling, has been long since carried off. At present this splendid and tasteful hall is seldom entered by the emperor, and is in a very filthy state, being the retreat of crows, kites, and other unclean birds. The garden, though now quite neglected and desolate, was formerly extremely beautiful, and refreshed by numerous elegant fountains of white marble, supplied from an aqueduct of the same material. Within its inclosure is an octagonal pavilion of white marble, containing a fountain and an elegantly-ornamented bath, and consisting of three very large apartments surmounted by white marble domes; but all is now mutilated and defaced with dirt."

A notice of the Cashmerian rose oil is interesting.—

"The essential oil, or celebrated attar of roses, made in Cashmere, is considered superior to any other; a circumstance not surprising, as, according to Hügel, the flower is here produced of surpassing fragrance as well as beauty. A large quantity of rose water twice distilled is allowed to run off into an open vessel, placed over-night in a cool running stream, and in the morning the oil is found floating on the surface in minute specks, which are taken off very carefully by means of a blade of the sword-lily. When cool it is of a dark-green colour, and as hard as resin, not becoming liquid at a temperature below that of boiling water. Between 500 and 600 pounds weight of leaves are required to produce one ounce of the attar."

We shall make one more gleanings, and it shall be an historical anecdote, as a specimen of Mr. Thornton's manner. Hyder Ali, ruler of the Mysore, when the lineal male succession of his house was extinct, determined to choose a king for the land by a sort of ordeal.—

"He ordered all the children to be collected from the different branches of the house, who, according to ancient precedent, were entitled to furnish a successor to the throne. The ceremonial observed on this occasion, however childish, was in perfect accordance with the feelings which he intended to delude, and sufficiently adapted to the superstition of the fatalist. The hall of audience was strewn round with fruits, sweetmeats, and flowers, playthings of various descriptions, arms, books, male and female ornaments, bags of money, and every varied object of puerile or manly pursuit; the children were introduced together, and were all invited to help themselves to whatever they liked best; the greater number were quickly engaged in a scramble for the fruits, sweetmeats, and toys; but one child was attracted by a brilliant little dagger, which he took up in his right hand, and soon after a lime in his left. 'That is the raja,' exclaimed Hyder, 'his first

care is military protection, his second to realize the produce of his dominions; bring him hither, and let me embrace him.' The assembly was in an universal murmur of applause; and he ordered the child to be conducted to the Hindoo palace, and prepared for installation."

The *Gazetteer* is a work of authority, and of solid and permanent value.

The Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Crimea: comprising Travels in Russia, a Voyage down the Volga to Astrachan, and a Tour through Crim Tartary. By Charles Henry Scott. Bentley.

Mr. Scott is neither a profound observer nor a perspicuous relator, but he is an experienced tourist; and has jotted down in his little volume many things which are amusing at the present time. He has visited the places and mixed with the people about whom we are all desirous to learn everything that travellers can tell us; and although his observations were made four years ago, and are too frequently written in a flippant, would-be witty style, which in our judgment is anything but attractive, we will endeavour to derive from them a few extracts, which may be acceptable to our readers, and at the same time may exemplify the nature of the book.

Mr. Scott left Stockholm in July, 1850, and, after a sojourn of five days at picturesque old Abo, once the capital of Finland, but thrown into the shade since the Russian acquisition of Finland, he passed under the guns of Sweaborg, and reached Helsingfors in the bright twilight of a summer's evening. He was charmed with its wide streets, its stuccoed houses of Grecian architecture, its open squares, and handsome public buildings. "Few towns in Europe of twenty thousand inhabitants can boast of a more attractive appearance."

"Helsingfors is visited in the summer as a watering place by the wealthy Russian nobility; and an elegant bathing establishment is much frequented. It has always a large garrison; but the great majority of the troops are quartered at Sweaborg. Part of the Baltic fleet is moored here in the winter, at which season it is exceedingly gay. The harbour is remarkably fine. Closed in on every side, and sheltered from all winds, it is capable of containing the largest fleets, protected towards the sea by the gigantic fortress of Sweaborg, of immense natural and artificial strength. Indeed, it conveyed to us the idea of being even stronger than Cronstadt, or Sevastopol, though not so showy and effective in appearance. Built upon seven islands of granite, many of its bastions and batteries are cut in the solid rock, and every available spot where they can be placed with advantage, bristles with cannons of the heaviest metal and largest calibre. The principal entrance to the harbour is narrow, and as we passed out of it, we looked into the great yawning mouths of these huge guns, which appeared ready to vomit forth their deadly projectiles."

Ancient Revel contrasts strikingly with the bright stucco of the gay Helsingfors. At Revel, narrow, winding and irregular streets, gable-fronted houses, built of dusky-coloured bricks, old Gothic churches, and ruins of mediæval castles, throw back the imagination of the spectator to a period long anterior to the creation of its brighter and apparently more agreeable neighbour on the opposite Finland coast. Passing by the monster fortresses of Cronstadt—of which Mr. Scott saw merely "their terrible fronts,"—his steamer conducted him into the very heart of St. Petersburg. He describes the Isaac Church, the palaces, the Foundling Hospital, and a *fête* given in one of the Garden Islands in the Neva; but all these things are too familiar to bear repetition. His impressions of the people, derived from the little he could see on the road to Moscow, were not unfavourable.—

"The people are very fair; the men well-looking, upright, with good muscular development. They are capable of great endurance, bearing extreme heat or cold, and sudden changes from one to the other without suffering. They know of no such luxury as a bed, and we frequently saw numbers of wayfarers in the villages in the early morning, sound asleep at the sides of the streets, whose only resting-places for the night had been the cold earth where they lay, whose only canopy the broad expanse of heaven."

Further acquaintance familiarized Mr. Scott with qualities concealed under this fair outside—qualities encouraged and fostered by the Government. After describing the adoration of the withered corpse of Demetrius, the last of one of their ancient races of princes, said to have been murdered by his uncle, and miraculously raised from the grave, he adds:—

"Nor is it only the accounts of miraculous events that are hallowed by time, and handed down by tradition, to which a superstitious reverence is attached; but such tales are systematically manufactured by the Government at the present day, and promulgated by the priests, if it be thought desirable or necessary to make a strong impression on the minds of the people, or to excite their fanaticism to an unusual degree. The Russian army, for instance, whatever may be its reverses, is always represented as victorious, some minor incident of a defeat being brought prominently forward as a proof of Divine interference in its behalf. Thus at every stage of Napoleon's progress in Russia thanksgivings were offered up by the Muscovite troops for supposed victories gained over the French; and he entered Moscow shortly after the last masses had been chanted with gratitude for the pretended check to his arms. The images of saints are generally the media through which these wonderful results are obtained."

The results of such teaching are apparent in the frequently faithless and deceptive character of all classes. Under any Government, the system of serfdom would be necessarily destructive of all the better qualities of the intellect; but serfs under an immoral Government become tricky, vicious, and cowardly.

From Moscow Mr. Scott proceeded to Nijni-Novgorod, and thence by the Volga to Astrachan. The following adventure gives an illustration of the kind of extortion to which strangers are subjected from Russian officials at a distance from the seat of government.—

"After remaining some hours at Saratov, we returned to our boat, and were astonished to find it in the possession of some subordinate officials, connected with a department resembling the 'Océroi' in France. When on board we demanded their business: they wished to know whether we had any foreign wine or brandy. We told them we had some of both, and offered to show our little stock if necessary; but this did not appear to be satisfactory. They asked a hundred questions, till, losing all patience, we ordered them out of the boat. This command was answered by the production of large brass plates, with Imperial eagles, and some unintelligible characters upon them. On the appearance of these badges, we brought forward our Foreign Office passport, and pointed, with an assumed air of importance, to the Royal arms at its top—having found this of some avail on previous occasions, for nothing has greater influence upon ignorant officials, generally, than showing a document which they do not understand. Yet all appeared useless; so, making a last effort, we drew their attention to Lord Palmerston's coat-of-arms, but equally without effect, and then adopting his motto, 'Flecti, non frangi,' we assumed a more resolute manner, threatening to take them down the river, if they did not immediately quit the boat, hustling, but always taking care not to strike them; and finally we endeavoured to force the most offensive one into the cabin, to take him prisoner. This led to some half-a-dozen soldiers who were near, being called on board; and then, to our astonishment, the important individuals walked on shore, under the protection of the military. The boat was pushed off, and we glided down the stream, leaving a mob, who had collected near, to wonder at our temerity. The simple fact

was, that these men were exceeding their duty, which was to prevent certain articles being landed. During our absence they had heard that we were strangers, and their wish was to extort money, which we were as determined to resist, otherwise we should not thus have braved the brass plates."

Want of emulation, the invariable accompaniment of a state of serfdom, exhibits itself in Russia in an infinite variety of ways:—in the patient endurance of the people, in their living on water-melons and other innutritious food under circumstances in which better articles of subsistence might easily be obtained, in their impudent attempts at extortion, and in their dirtiness. Of the last quality, Mr. Scott writes thus:—

"During our voyage we had entered a great many houses of the peasantry, and they all presented the same amount of dirt. The Russians are decidedly a dirty, an excessively dirty people. We had an instance at a post-house, in which a tumbler was so filthy that it was difficult to decide of what material it was made. This was pointed out to the post-master, who immediately picked a piece of paper from the ground, which had probably been there for a month, and, using this instead of a napkin, he replaced the glass on the table for our use, with a smile of self-gratulation, as though he had really done a clean thing for once in his life."

A few nights passed at Astrachan, where our tourist was detained by an attack of the ordinary fever of the country, are thus described:—

"With whirling brain and burning body I sought my wretched bed, and struggled through that long night, endeavouring to shake off the idea that a thousand living things were crawling over me, an idea which I thought was but the offspring of a heated imagination. The morning came, and with the light evidence that what I had opined to be fancied horrors, and which had been magnified by the fever already commenced, were really the effect of the presence of a multitude of various insects, the rightful owners of the bed in which I was but an intruder. First came a light troop of skirmishers, in the shape of fleas, then regiments of earwigs; battalions of wood-lice, succeeded by an army of Prussians—(cockroaches, called Prussians, from having first made their appearance about the time of the return of the Cossacks from the Seven Years' War). Nor were the camp followers wanting; a solitary spider marched over the battle-field, followed by a motley crew. Ugh! I am not a grumbler. No man should travel who cannot put up with inconveniences which must arise. I once slept in an Arab house in Palestine, composed of one apartment, in which were three companions and myself on the floor; an Arab family, and some mule-drivers on a kind of large shelf, beneath which were three or four horses, a donkey, and some fowls, while a cat prowled about at discretion. In a few hours of that night, an experience of fleas was gained equal to what is usually spread over the lifetime of an ordinary man. Yet by comparison it was but a trifle to any one of those spent at Astrachan. In vain did we wrap ourselves in the chamois leather sheets we had with us; all was of no avail against such fierce assaults."

The contrast presented by Sarepta, a Moravian missionary settlement, situate at the mouth of the Volga, makes Mr. Scott eloquent. After spending a week at Astrachan, the luxury of clean beds, white linen, and freedom from insects was duly appreciated.

From the mouth of the Volga Mr. Scott crossed the great steppe to Novo Tcherkask, situate on the Don, at the head of the Sea of Azof. He thus describes "steppe travelling."

"Over the earth, and through the air we flew; bounding, not rolling from point to point, of the uneven track. The 'yamstchic' seemed totally indifferent to consequences, whether concerning his own neck or ours. Flourishing his whip, the half-broken horses, with every muscle and sinew on the stretch, laid to their work, and dashed frantically along, as though impelled by the fiery darts of malignant fiends, urging them on in some infernal chase. There was, however, considerable exhilaration and excitement in this wild, almost savage progress;

especially as our experience had made us learned in arranging the mattresses and pillows in the tarantasse; and as we had confidence in our new strong wheels; both affairs of much importance in steppe travelling. Each station brought the same attempts at cheating or delay, both of which we firmly resisted; adopting, with the postmasters, a commanding and sometimes even a threatening tone; not of summary chastisement, but of the vengeance we should bring down upon their heads, if not quickly supplied with the necessary horses. All this would of course have been useless, had not the governor's order, even after we had quitted the district of Astrachan, given some show of reason to our assumed importance. Besides which André, to increase his own consequence in the opinion of those around, often invested us with rank and titles, which probably assisted in serving our purpose, though contrary to our wishes. By these united means we managed to proceed without much loss of time or ruffling of temper."

Passing through Taganrog, Mariopol, and along the eastern side of the Sea of Azof, he at length reached Kertch, in the Crimea,—an ancient town, surrounded by a vast cemetery of a thousand tumuli, the majority of which have yielded up their archaeological treasures of urns, vases, and personal ornaments to the indefatigable caterers for the Museum of Antiquities at St. Petersburg. Kertch is a place of rising importance—a *dépôt* for the salt exported from the Crimea, and a port whence considerable quantities of corn have lately been sent to England. Kaffa, or Theodosia, looks imposing, with its fortresses raised by the Turks, but dismantled and in part destroyed by Potemkin in 1793. Kaffa is another port for the shipment of corn.

From Kaffa, crossing the steppe, our traveller passed to Karasu-bazaar, situate in a valley down which runs a *karasu*, or black stream. This is one of the most thriving inland towns of the Crimea.—

"The principal street is lined with shops, the fronts of which are composed of two shutters hung horizontally, one above and the other below; so that in the day the upper one forms an awning, and the lower a bench, whereon can be displayed the goods for sale, or on which the master generally sits; the whole front of the shop being thus thrown open. On each side of the street is a footpath, raised about eighteen inches, and wide enough only for two people to pass with difficulty, while the middle of the road looks more like a prolonged ditch than a highway through a town."

The inhabitants, a race of Tartars, are busy manufacturers, in spite of the primitive nature of their shops and implements. Articles in leather, from slippers to saddles, with ironmongery, pottery, soap and candles, are mentioned as amongst the produce of this dirty little town of five thousand inhabitants. Mr. Scott saw here the cruel, and we hope unusual, process of shoeing an ox.—

"Here it was that we first saw performed the novel process of shoeing an ox. The poor beast being thrown on his back, the four legs are tied together, and the loop of the rope put over the fork of a prop, the end of which rests on the ground, thus keeping the feet well up in the air: the master then sits on the neck, as though he had quite made up his mind to strangle the wretched animal, which, with starting eyes, and projecting tongue, gasps for breath and often shows strong indications of suffering. In the mean time the farrier proceeds in the most cool and business-like manner to pare the hoofs, and nail on the iron plates, perfectly regardless as to whether he is driving into the quick or not. The affair being finished, the unfortunate brute, released from his ridiculous position, gets upon his legs, and walks away very much like a cat on the ice in walnut shells."

From Karasu-bazaar the traveller passed on to Simpheropol, which is thus described.—

"On the very margin of this, here strongly defined boundary, between plain and mountain, stands the modern town of Simpheropol, and her elder sister,

Ac-Metchet (the white mosque), clinging together, but not embracing, with smiles on the face, but rancour in the heart. They are not the offspring of the same father. The elder is the Tartar's daughter—modest, unassuming, and retiring; the younger, a bold Russian wench, covered with paint and tinsel, wearing ornaments which she has stolen from a Grecian beauty: her self-esteem ever prominent, and, with wanton vanity, displaying those outward, vulgar charms, which ill conceal the rottenness within. The new part of Simpheropol is indeed but another sample of a Russian provincial capital, in addition to those we have so often described, though better than the generality of them. It has wide streets, straggling houses, painted roofs, conspicuous churches, fine public buildings, well-kept gardens, rattling droskies, and a tolerably good German hotel, at which we took up our quarters. A population of about twelve thousand souls, of which half are Tartars, a quarter Russians, and the rest made up of gipsies, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians."

Mr. Scott now descended to the beautiful undercliff country on the south side of the Crimea, the natural beauties and climate of which he loudly commends. Balaclava is noticed merely to record the character of its harbour.—

"Its harbour is about three-quarters of a mile long, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred yards wide, and very deep. It is so completely land-locked, that, looking from the town, it is difficult to say which is the entrance from the sea. The mouth is formed by lofty promontories, which approach so near, that two large ships could scarcely pass in the narrow channel; at the opposite end the waters of the port wash the foot of the mountain, while the place itself stands on the western shore."

Of Sebastopol, its fortifications and natural position, Mr. Scott tells us little more than is already familiar to the eyes of every one who passes along our streets. He controverts the exaggeration of Mr. Oliphant, that at one point a steamer entering the harbour was "commanded by twelve hundred pieces of artillery." He says, on the contrary,—

"At the period of our visit, there were certainly not more than eight hundred and fifty pieces of artillery defending the port towards the sea, and of these about three hundred and fifty could be concentrated on a ship entering the bay. Other batteries, however, are said to have been since built. We took some trouble to ascertain these facts by counting the guns of the various forts; not always an easy matter where any suspicion of our object might have subjected us to grave inconveniences."

Under the favour of Colonel Norton, resident English engineer, employed on the fortifications by the Czar, Mr. Scott had facilities for inspection, and even without that favour was allowed to visit the ships in the harbour.—

"We visited, amongst others, the 'Twelve Apostles,' of a hundred and twenty guns, and the first lieutenant accompanied us over her. She was a remarkably fine-looking ship, in excellent order, and very neat in her fittings. One thing which instantly struck us, was the absence of hammock-hooks, but we learned that beds were luxuries which the Russian sailors never dream of, the decks forming their only resting-places. On descending to the shell-room we examined one of the shells, and found it fitted with the common fuse. Now, as at that time it was believed that the Russians possessed a percussion or concussion shell, superior to any in the world, we were anxious to ascertain whether this was really the case; but from the inquiries we made of the lieutenant, we are convinced that such a shell existed only in imagination; that the common fuse was in use throughout the service, and may be so to the present day. The ports of the ship were marked with lines at different angles, by which to facilitate the concentration of the guns. We thanked our conductor for his politeness, and in doing so expressed our admiration of the ship.—'Yes,' said he, 'she is worthy of your praises. She was built on the lines of your "Queen," now in the Mediterranean, by a Russian architect, educated in one of the Royal dockyards of England.'—There are the same speculation and corruption going on in the ship-building as

in all other departments in Russia; and at Sevastopol everything, which proves defective in a ship is attributed to a destructive worm, about which the officials interested in doing so, relate tales almost as wonderful as those of the great sea-serpent."

Of the town of Sebastopol, he says:—

"It is more than a mile in length; and its greatest width is about three quarters of a mile, the streets entering the opening steppe on the south. It was partly defended on the west, towards the land, by a loopholed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Russia as perfectly useless; and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made; but whether the work has since been carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that strong defences will be found to exist there by the time a besieging army arrives. These, however, being hurriedly raised, can neither be of sufficient magnitude nor strength to offer a serious resistance to a long-continued fire of heavy artillery. * * * The streets are built in parallel lines, from north to south, and intersected by others from east to west; and the houses, being of limestone, have a substantial appearance. The public buildings are fine. The library erected by the Emperor for the use of naval and military officers is of Grecian architecture, and is elegantly fitted up internally. The books are principally confined to naval and military subjects, and the sciences connected with them, history, and some light reading. The club-house is handsome externally, and comfortable within: it contains a large ball-room, which is its most striking feature, and billiard-rooms, which appeared to be the great centres of attraction; but one looked in vain for reading-rooms, filled with newspapers and journals, such as are found in the clubs of England. There are many good churches; and a fine landing-place, of stone, from the military harbour, approached, on the side of the town, beneath an architrave supported by high columns. It also boasts an Italian opera-house. * * * The eastern side of the town is so steep that the mast-heads of the ships cannot be seen until one gets close to them. Very beautiful views are obtained from some parts of the place, and it is altogether agreeably situated."

Mr. Scott visited the mountain caves of Inkerman, curious remains of an early Christian population, and also the neighbouring modern quarries, whence the stone has been derived for the works of Sebastopol. Thence he took his route to Bacthi-Serai, the Tartar capital of the Crimea, where there still remains the palace of the Khan, recently repaired by order of the Emperor Nicholas. The town is said to have about eleven thousand inhabitants, and to consist of "one principal street, nearly a mile long." Like Karasu-bazaar, it is a busy place. Dyeing, tanning, and knife-making are carried on in all parts of the town. The Tartars are favourably thought of by Mr. Scott. He considers the agricultural portion of them to be a different "race" from those who dwell in towns. The scattered inhabitants of the steppes "bear on their visages," he says, "the characteristics of the Mongols;" the residents in towns "follow many industrial arts, are fond of gardening, cultivate tobacco, flax, and the vine; and display in their physiognomies the type of the Caucasian race. They have more beard than the others, and are above the middle height. They are supposed to be a mixture of various races who have inhabited the Crimea, and resemble the Turks, or other Europeans, many of them having brown hair and fair complexions. They are refined in manner, and dignified in bearing, naturally polite and hospitable, honest in dealing, and frugal in eating. * * * Indeed, this branch of the Tartar family is endowed with many noble qualities; and did not their religion and the policy of their present masters retard the full development of their great capacities, they might rise under the fostering influence of education to the highest state of civilization; the true elements of which they already possess in an unusual degree. They are said to be lazy; but it is not to be expected that they should work with alacrity for masters they despise. And it must always be remembered that the

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Tatars, like the Turks, have generally had their enemies as their historians. These have with persistent malignity, and deep policy, promulgated falsehood, or distorted facts, to alienate the sympathy of the civilized world from them. * * It is not pretended that the Turks or Tatars are perfect. Yet we maintain, that upon many points they are morally superior to the Russians, who have been their systematic revilers."

Mr. Scott's volume suits the time, and will therefore command readers; but it has neither the solidity nor the brilliancy which can give such a volume any permanent value.

Hungarian Sketches in Peace and War. From the Hungarian of Moritz Jókai. With Prefatory Notice by Emeric Szabad. Edinburgh, Constable & Co.; London, Hamilton & Co.

THIS forms the first volume of Mr. Constable's "Miscellany of Foreign Literature." Jókai is a highly popular Hungarian author, and this is the finest specimen of his works that has appeared in English. Along with much that is national and original, there is also much crude imitation of modern French and English literature. The Sketches contain abundant evidence of strong talent,—but it is talent in an uncultivated state; and these Sketches, though they are lively and spirited, will not stand comparison with similar productions in England or France. The humorous sketches run off into caricature,—and the graver ones are full of exaggeration both of incident and sentiment. The soil is strong and fertile,—but at present it produces a rank overgrowth, weeds and flowers grow together, and it does not seem quite settled which are to be the weeds, or which are eventually, by dint of cultivation, to become beautiful flowers and useful fruit.

'The Burdy Family,'—an incident at the commencement of the War of Independence of 1848,—is the most powerful of these Sketches; but the workmanship is too rude and the details too savage and unsoftened for extract:—we prefer giving the description of a travelling party. The whole scene might be Ireland, as it is described by Sir Jonah Barrington.—

"One evening, towards the end of summer, my uncle, Lorincz Kassay, the sub-sheriff of the county, was seated on a bench before his *porte-cochère*, which stood wide open, without bar or gate, as becometh the entrance to the house of an hospitable Hungarian gentleman. True, half a dozen dogs, nearly as large as bears, were lying lazily about the court, and might have rendered the entrance embarrassing to persons of hostile intention; but as for strangers in general, these honest guards were too well accustomed to see them treated as the angels were by Abraham, to take any further notice than by a friendly bark and a slow shake of the tail. Uncle Lorincz Kassay sat enjoying his pipe, and calling across the road to his assistant, who was likewise seated at the door of his house, enveloped in the same comfortable fumes. The conversation might have been carried on with more facility had one of these worthy gentlemen crossed to the other side—the road being wide, and a stentorian voice necessary to make one's self understood,—but the mud lay so deep between the two houses, that it was severe work for carts and carriages to get through; and when it was absolutely necessary to cross the road, the passenger was obliged to make a considerable circuit, by the garden and meadow, holding on by the rail, besides returning the same way: consequently, Uncle Lorincz and his ally found it less troublesome, and more convenient on the whole, to exert their lungs in the manner above mentioned. * * At the time our story commences, Lorincz and his worthy assistant were actually discussing some affair of great moment across the road, when their attention was attracted by shrill voices, and, looking in the direction of the sounds, they perceived a conveyance which it will be worth while to describe at length, as such things are not to be met with every day, particularly now that railroads are making so great innovations

in our old habits and fashions. It was a gentleman's calèche; the leather was somewhat spotted and gray, which may be easily accounted for, however, by the continual roosting of poultry on its roof. When or where the machinery had been contrived, it would be impossible to decide, for, according to historical date, suspended calèches existed in the days of Lajos I. The form of the body might be compared to a water-melon cut in half, which body was so convulsed by its four high springs at each irregularity of the road, that the tongues within ran the risk of being severed in twain, when they attempted to speak, while their owners would certainly have been pitched out, had they not held well on by the sides. It was as impossible to open the doors as it was to shut them, for which reason they were permanently secured by well-knotted ropes. Above the two hinder wheels a large bundle of straw was attached, which threatened at every jerk to light on the heads of the inmates. Before this worthy ancestral memorial three very quiet horses were attached, a piebald, a bay, and a white, all three up to their ears in mud, and assisting one another with their shaggy tails to whip the reins out of the coachman's hand, while their hides exhibited various graphic traces of the whip. In truth, the noble animals did not lack good-will, but only the necessary capabilities for the station they now filled, being honest cart-horses, neither born nor bred to draw an iron-sprung calèche; and, sensible no doubt of their inability, they paused every ten minutes to draw breath instead, and to regard each other with doleful expressions. On one of these occasions,—namely, when the horses paused, and did not seem disposed to proceed further—one of the four individuals inside thrust forth a head, and called in a shrill voice to the coachman to stop. The voice proceeded from one of the fair sex, whom we cannot at present describe, as the shawls and mufflers in which she was enveloped only permitted a glimpse of her respectable nose to be seen; three other individuals filled the vehicle. Beside the lady sat a figure in a fur mantle, whose only visible points were a vast beard and a meerschaum pipe, the bowl of which must have been guarded by some singular providence from having its neck broken at every jolt of the carriage. Opposite to mamma sat a hopeful sprig, whose head was so well thrust into his lambkin cap, that only two scarlet ears protruded to view, turning and perking with unwearied scrutiny to suit their owner's curiosity. The last place was occupied by a smaller boy, whose large wondering eyes were fixed on the muddy world around, and whose legs and feet coming constantly in contact with those of the gentleman opposite, obliged the latter to draw up in the most inconvenient manner possible. The horses having again paused, the lady, working her way with great exertions through various cloaks and mufflers, called to the coachman as before to stop, and, addressing one of the bystanders, who stood gaping at the carriage, asked various questions relative to the position of Mr. Lorincz Kassay's house; and having received satisfactory answers, she once more muffled herself in her wrappings, and desired Marci to proceed; on which he gave a lash to one horse, and the half-turned pole giving a blow to the second, the third took the hint, and they all three began to move, and proceeded in order for a few minutes, until they arrived in the village, where they once more paused and hung their heads, while the lady, for the third time, called to Marci to stop, fixing as usual on some person whom she wished to address. This time, the gentleman of the fur cloak and meerschaum pipe, losing all patience, cried out, 'Zsuzsi, my dear, why the tartar are you calling to Marci again, when the plague is our having to stop so often?'—'Cannot you see, you thick-skull?' rejoined the fair lady sharply, 'that is just the reason I call to him to stop, that folks may not see we cannot get on!' * * * Meanwhile, Uncle Lorincz, observing that the carriage was coming to his house, blew the embers out of his pipe, and arranging his beard in two points, advanced to meet his guests. After a good deal of labour, the vehicle at length struggled into the court, and, unfortunately, in the confusion occasioned by the general efforts to rise from the heaps of wrappings, the good man managed to tread on some sensitive member of his wife's foot. She returned the compliment with a thrust from her elbow, which

caused him to stumble, thereby bringing the hot bowl of his pipe in contact with the face of his youngest boy, who, uttering a cry of pain, raised both hands to protect his face, at the same time striking up the pipe, which broke between the old gentleman's teeth. 'Which of you did that?' cried he furiously, pulling the piece out of his mouth, and raising his hand threateningly over the heads of the youngsters. But before the stroke of chastisement could be administered, Marci, throwing back his muddy coat, directed it so skilfully as to fall right over the boys' heads, filling the eyes of the whole party with dust and mud; and in the confusion of this unexpected attack, the delinquent thought fit to make his escape as best he could out of the carriage, smearing his clean white trousers with the wheels. All these accidents took place in a much shorter period than I have taken to describe them. The sub-sheriff, his footman, and other retainers, had now come up to the assistance of the travellers, and after many ineffectual efforts to open the carriage doors, they were obliged to give up that point, and lift out the inmates like so many bundles. The noise had brought down the lady of the mansion, who waited at the foot of the stairs to welcome her guests. She was a comely little round-faced woman, attired in a simple but well-made costume, to which the small flounced apron and blue-ribbon cap gave an air of coquettish smartness. She held by the hand a little, dark-eyed, strawberry-lipped maiden of about six years old, who, half hiding behind her mother's dress, looked like an amourette preparing to take aim. The travellers being at last safely landed, the lady advanced to Uncle Lorincz, with an air of amiable confidence, and began a formal introduction."

If the reader like this sort of violent and vigorous writing he may find more of it in this new volume of Hungarian Sketches.

The Queens before the Conquest. By Mrs. Matthew Hall. 2 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

FOR years biographies of the Queens and other royal personages of this and foreign lands have so often claimed attention of the public, that we hoped the subject was exhausted. Such is not the opinion of the publishers of the work before us; since they present us with two thick octavo volumes, dedicated to the sayings and doings of the Queens before the Conquest. Every one acquainted with English History is aware how slight and fragmentary is the amount of genuine information in regard to those misty ages, and how great a proportion of what forms the staple of our popular histories of the British and Saxon times is, in point of fact, wholly apocryphal. Few indeed are the notices which the Roman historians afford as to the squabbles of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the most distant of the colonies of imperial Rome, and obscure indeed are their references to the relinquishment of Roman domination. Nor, when we enter on the history of Saxon rule, have we much more light. The story of the invasion of Britain at so late a period by Hengist and Horsa, Mr. Kemble has shown to be false, by the evidence, supplied by actual Roman records, of the existence of Saxon colonies on the eastern coast centuries before; while until the establishment of the dominant kingdom of Wessex, the records of the earlier States and their sovereigns are mixed up with legends of Saxon saints.

It is no wonder, therefore, that our earliest chroniclers, — all-believing as they were in cases of miracles duly set forth by the authority of holy men, and accustomed too, even in grave legal proceedings, to hear references to King Brüt, and the noble charter of privileges which he and his descendant Lud conferred on Troynouvant — henceforth Lud's own town — should have woven a "righte pleasaunte" history, by the aid of Geoffrey of Monmouth and the monkish historians, and that this, even down to Rapin, should have been accepted "in

good sooth" as sober verity. Far be it from us to speak irreverently of that once marvellously popular writer, Geoffrey of Monmouth, or of his pleasant 'British History.' Who can forget that from that bright and abundant fountain of romance, Chaucer, Sackville, Drayton, Spenser, Shakspeare, all drew inspiration? Who, with this remembrance, can call him "lying Geoffrey," as have the prosing Dryasdusts? But while proffering him willingly high place among writers of historical fictions, we feel that to quote his authority as to a fact would be to confound fable with truth.

We did not therefore angur very favourably as to the careful research of the Lady who has compiled these two volumes, when we found from her Preface, that "the lays of the Welsh bards, and Gildas, and Geoffrey of Monmouth," would be laid under contribution, together with later publications, to afford "a clear and interesting series of records of those female Sovereigns whose lives are so much less familiar to the English reader than others of a later period." We, however, do not begin in these volumes with the queens of fabulous history; but with one who certainly had a real existence, Cartimandua, and the account of her is followed by the life of that "British warrior-queen," Boadicea. All that can be known of these we must derive from Tacitus and Dion Cassius; we therefore cannot but smile when "Stow, Milton, and Echard," swell the list of authorities at the foot of the page. The Lady, however, has on the whole managed to give very coherent accounts—making allowance for the apocryphal stories from Holinshed and O'Flaherty—of these two undoubted "Queens before the Conquest." The claim of the fourth is rather questionable, for this is Julia, the wife of the Emperor Severus, who, if she be considered as a queen of Britain was equally so of Gaul,—indeed, queen wherever Roman domination extended. The Empress Helena, on the strength of the apocryphal story that she was a native of Britain, occupies a very prominent station here; but Mrs. Hall must certainly be aware that this has been contested by writers well versed in the history of those times. As to the story of her father, "King Cole," of merry ballad memory, and that of her building the walls of London, although recorded in the 'Colchester Chronicle,' they are just deserving of as much credence as the marvellous record of her "invention of the Cross," and its subsequent miracles.

More pleasant is the story of Helena ap Eudda,—a heroine who has taken high place in the traditions of Wales; and pleasantly has the dream of Maximus been given us in the 'Mabinogion'—how he saw the fair damsel, as wearied with the chase he lay asleep in the greenwood,—

"And when he awoke, nor spirit nor existence was left him, because of the maiden whom he had seen in his sleep, for the love of the maiden pervaded his whole frame. Then his household spake unto him, 'Lord,' said they, 'is it not past the time for thee to take thy food?' Thereupon the Emperor mounted his palfrey, the saddest man that mortal ever saw, and went forth towards Rome. And thus he was during the space of a week. When they of the household went to drink wine and mead out of golden vessels, he went not with any of them; when they went to listen to songs and tales, he went not with them there; neither would he be persuaded to do anything but sleep. And as often as he slept, he beheld in his dreams the maiden he loved best; but, except when he slept, he saw nothing of her, for he knew not where in the world she was. At length Maxen sent for his wise men, and told them of his dream; and by their advice he sent messengers into different parts of the world, to discover the place and lady of whom he had dreamt. At the end of the year they returned without success, and he was very sorrowful. Then Maxen went to the spot where he

had slept, and pointed it out himself. 'Behold, this is where I was when I saw the dream, and I went towards the source of the river westward.' On which thirteen messengers set forth on the track prescribed, and at last, in the great ship, they crossed the sea, and came to the island of Britain. And they traversed the island until they came to Snowdon. 'Behold,' said they, 'the rugged land that our master saw.' And they went forward until they saw Anglesey before them, and until they saw Arvon likewise. 'Behold,' said they, 'the land our master saw in his sleep.' And they saw Aber Sain, and a castle at the mouth of the river. The portal of the castle saw they open, and into the castle they went; and they saw a hall in the castle. Then said they, 'Behold the hall which he saw in his sleep.' They went into the hall, and they beheld two youths playing at chess, on the golden bench. And they beheld the hoary-headed man beside the pillar, in the ivory chair, carving chess-men. And they beheld the maiden sitting on a chair of ruddy gold. The messengers bent down upon their knees: 'Empress of Rome, all hail!' 'Ha, gentles,' said the maiden, 'ye bear the seeming of honourable men, and the badge of envoys. What mockery is this ye do me?' 'We mock thee not, lady; but the Emperor of Rome hath seen thee in his sleep, and he has neither life nor spirit left because of thee. Thou shalt have of us, therefore, the choice, lady,—whether thou wilt go with us and be made Empress of Rome, or that the Emperor come hither and take thee for his wife?' 'Ho! lords,' said the maiden, 'I will not deny what ye say, neither will I believe it too well. If the Emperor loves me, let him come here to seek me.' And by day and night the messengers hied them back, and when their horses failed they bought other fresh ones. And when they came to Rome, they saluted the Emperor, and asked their boon, which was given them, according as they named it. 'We will be thy guides, lord,' said they, 'over sea and over land, to the place where is the woman whom best thou lovest; for we know her name, and her kindred, and her race.' And immediately the Emperor set forth with his army, and these men were his guides. Towards the island of Britain they went, over the sea and over the deep. And he conquered the island from Beli, the son of Monogan, and his sons, and drove them to the sea, and went forward even unto Arvon. And the Emperor knew the land when he saw it. And when he beheld the Castle of Aber Sain, 'Look yonder,' said he; 'there is the castle wherein I saw the damsel whom I best love;' and he went forward into the castle and into the hall, and there he saw Kynan, the son of Eudov, and Adeon, the son of Eudov, playing at chess. And he saw Eudov, the son of Cadarawc, sitting on a chair of ivory, carving chess-men. And the maiden whom he had beheld in his sleep, he saw sitting on a chair of gold. 'Empress of Rome,' said he, 'all hail!' and the Emperor threw his arms about her neck; and that night she became his bride. And the next day in the morning, the damsel asked her maidens' portion. And he told her to name what she would, and she asked to have the island of Britain for her father, from the Channel to the Irish Sea, together with the three adjacent islands, to hold under the Empress of Rome; and to have three chief castles made for her, in whatever places she might choose on the island of Britain. And she chose to have the highest castle made at Arvon. And they brought thither earth from Rome, that it might be more healthful for the Emperor to sleep, and sit, and walk upon. After that the two other castles were made for her, which were Caerleon and Caernarthen."

Pleasant as these old Welsh stories are, they cannot for a moment be accepted as history; nor can that of Rowena and her fatal "Waeseil," which is duly told: still less the histories of King Arthur's wives,—for Arthur, as Sharon Turner truly remarks, "although an all-radiant sun in romance, is in history but a faint and nebulous star." We have here, however, three chapters devoted to the three apocryphal wives of an almost apocryphal monarch; and descriptions of Caerleon and Camelot, and the grand coronation of King Arthur and his second queen!

With the lives of the Saxon Queens, we quit the regions of romance for that of legend. The favour these queens showed to the priesthood was amply repaid by the eulogies each monkish writer has lavished on them; and, thanks to Bede and to that most entertaining of Chroniclers, William of Malmesbury, the story of these royal women has become more familiar to us than that of Queens of a far later period. The cruel persecution of Elfgiva,—the fraud of Elfrida, and her murder of her stepson,—the false accusation against Emma, and her triumphant refutation by the miracle of the ploughshares,—the literary taste of Editha, and her patronage of the young scholar,—have all found a place in our histories, even from the time of the rhymed 'Cronykil of Englonde'; and, although it might demand a rather large faith to assert that all those tales are strictly true, still they are true to the times, and we may well accept them as illustrations of character and manners. On this account, we should be willing to preserve many monkish legends,—some of which are curious in other respects. This is worth transcribing. Enfleda, a Kentish princess in the seventh century, was sought in marriage by the King of Northumberland.—

"Oswy commissioned Uta, 'a man of great gravity and sincerity,' who was much esteemed for his good qualities and truthfulness of character, to become his ambassador into Kent. Uta was commanded to travel by land to his destination, but to return home by sea; on which account he addressed himself to Aidan, Bishop of the Church of Deira, during the reigns of Oswy and Oswin, beseeching his prayers for the prosperity of his voyage. Aidan blessed Uta and his companions, and commended them to the protection of Heaven, delivering to Uta, at the same time, some jars of hallowed oil, with these words: 'I foresee that whilst you are at sea, a sudden tempest will come upon you; remember to cast into the troubled waters the oil that I give you, and speedily the tempest shall be assuaged, and the sea be calmed, and you shall have a prosperous voyage.' All these things were fulfilled according to the prophecy. Enfleda and her train had to encounter a tempest on their way to Northumberland, the account of which is given by Bede, who had been told the story by one who had it from Uta's own mouth."

The lives of the later Saxon Queens have been written with much care; but here a judicious selection of authorities would have been very desirable. In the days of Leland and Speed, an antiquary might be allowed to talk of Saxon palaces still remaining, and of Saxon princesses building city walls, which are evidently of Roman construction; but in the present day it is a well-known fact, that no Saxon buildings,—except, perhaps, some portions of ecclesiastical edifices,—are now remaining. Monuments and effigies of Saxon monarchs or prelates, too, can never be referred to for the purposes of illustrating features or costume,—since none of these remains are earlier than the close of the twelfth century,—but most of them belong to a subsequent date. We might also say a word respecting the strange mistakes as to names of places and persons,—mistakes very pardonable in antiquaries some two or three hundred years ago, when the Saxon language was but ill understood, but which cannot be admitted in a day which has profited by the labours of a Thorpe, a Palgrave and a Kemble.

After all, the Saxon period of our history, unless it be a mere cento from former and well-known historians, would demand an amount of reading almost greater than that required for the later periods of our history,—and together with that, the most rigid examination and selection of authorities. That Mrs. Hall, with such a strange jumble of authorities, should not have succeeded can scarcely involve blame.

Her diligence is worthy of commendation; and we doubt not that, upon some other subject, she would produce a pleasant work.

Life and Landscapes from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile: being a Journey to Central Africa. By Bayard Taylor. With a Map and Illustrations by the Author. Low & Co.

Mr. Taylor, in his descriptions of Egypt and Ethiopia, uses bright and rich colours. His landscapes are variegations of purple, orange and green. Every object adds a tint to the picture:—the dark-red colonnades of the temples,—the porphyry rocks,—the rosy tips of heron's wings,—the white lotus buds,—the blue river,—the sun,—the sand,—the fringe of palms, and the burning summits of the Arabian hills. To his eyes the Nile-land is a kaleidoscope; and whenever his pen is employed in scene-sketching every word becomes vivid and pictorial. It is this which makes the volume fresh and pleasant, for nearly all the paths are old, and worn by the steps of previous travellers. Little real novelty can be expected, indeed, in a relation of 'A Boat-voyage through Egypt': and in his 'Ethiopian Expedition' Mr. Taylor was too hurried and cursory to contribute much to our knowledge of the Negro countries. In dealing with his predecessors on the White Nile, he states, however, that Werne's book "is taken up with peevish comments on the conduct of Arnaud and Sebatier." This is true, but only a part of the truth, for the German explorer has given us, in addition to his complaints, an amount of information on the social aspects of that part of Africa, to which, we are bound to say, Mr. Taylor has added comparatively little. Werne's book was spoiled by personal feeling and by a perpetual reference to the compass; but it is a work of substantial authority.

As an example of Mr. Taylor's landscape sketching, here is his idea of Nile scenery:—

"The Arabian and Libyan Mountains, now sweeping so far into the foreground that their yellow cliffs overhang the Nile, now receding into the violet haze of the horizon, exhibit little difference of height, hue, or geological formation. Every new scene is the turn of a kaleidoscope, in which the same objects are grouped in other relations, yet always characterized by the most perfect harmony. These slight, yet ever-renewing changes, are to us a source of endless delight. Either from the pure atmosphere, the healthy life we lead, or the accordant tone of our spirits, we find ourselves unusually sensitive to all the slightest touches, the most minute rays of that grace and harmony which bathes every landscape in cloudless sunshine. The various groupings of the palms, the shifting of the blue evening shadows on the rose-hued mountain walls, the green of the wheat and sugar-cane, the windings of the great river, the alternations of wind and calm—each of these is enough to content us, and to give every day a different charm from that which went before."

We seat ourselves on deck, and drink to its fulness the balm of this indescribable repose. The sun goes down behind the Libyan Desert in a broad glory of purple and rosy lights; the Nile is calm and unruffled, the palms stand as if sculptured in jasper and malachite, and the torn and ragged sides of the Arabian Mountains, pouring through a hundred fissures the sand of the plains above, burn with a deep crimson lustre, as if smouldering from some inward fire. The splendour soon passes off, and they stand for some minutes in dead, ashy paleness. The sunset has now deepened into orange, in the midst of which a large planet shines whiter than the moon. A second glow falls upon the mountains, and this time of a pale, but intense yellow hue, which gives them the effect of a transparent painting. The palm-groves are dark below and the sky dark behind them; they alone, the symbols of perpetual desolation, are transfigured by the magical illumination:

Scarcely a sound disturbs the solemn magnificence of the hour. Even our full-throated Arabs are silent, and if a wave gurgles against the prow, it slides softly back into the river, as if rebuked for the venture. We speak but little, and then mostly in echoes of each other's thoughts. 'This is more than mere enjoyment of Nature,' said my friend, on such an evening: 'it is worship.'

—Still, the "ineffable repose" is broken by experiences not quite so soothing.—

"Towards noon, on the third day, we passed the last of the 'Gates,' and entered the *Bahr bela Ma* (River without Water), a broad plain of burning yellow sand. The gateway is very imposing, especially on the eastern side, where it is broken by a valley or gorge of Tartaric blackness. As we passed the last peak, my guide, who had ridden in advance, dismounted beside what seemed to be a collection of graves—little ridges of sand, with rough head and foot stones. He sat by one which he had just made. As I came up he informed me that all travellers who crossed the Nubian Desert, for the first time, are here expected to pay a toll, or fee to the guide and camel-men. 'But what if I do not choose to pay?' I asked. 'Then you will immediately perish, and be buried here. The graves are those of persons who refused to pay.' As I had no wish to occupy the beautiful mound he had heaped for me, with the thigh-bones of a camel at the head and foot, I gave the men a few piastres, and passed the place. He then plucked up the bones and threw them away, and restored the sand to its original level."

When he passes the limits of Egypt and reaches the romantic country of the Berbers, he has some amusing notes on the land and its inhabitants. During three days he sailed between shores of vegetation: the Nile was still as broad as at Cairo;—the breeze blew steadily southward;—the landscapes increased in luxury;—innumerable water-wheels were fertilizing the cultivated ground, and the clouds began to assume that vermilion tinge which is often visible near the equator. Mr. Taylor, in this Ethiopian garden, first saw a hippopotamus:—

"The men discerned him about a quarter of a mile off, as he came up to breathe, and called my attention to him. Our vessel was run towards him, and the sailors shouted, to draw his attention: 'How is your wife, old boy?'—'Is your son married yet?' and other like exclamations. They insisted upon it that his curiosity would be excited by this means, and he would allow us to approach. I saw him at last within a hundred yards, but only the enormous head, which was more than three feet in breadth across the ears. He raised it with a tremendous snort, opening his huge mouth at the same time, and I thought I had never seen a more frightful-looking monster. He came up in our wake, after we had passed, and followed us for some time. Directly afterwards we spied five crocodiles on a sand-bank. One of them was of a grayish-yellow colour, and upward of twenty feet in length. We approached quietly to within a few yards of them, when my men raised their poles and shouted. The beasts started from their sleep, and dashed quickly into the water, the big yellow one striking so violently against our hull, that I am sure he went off with a head-ache. The natives have many superstitions concerning the hippopotamus, and related to me some astonishing examples of his cunning and sagacity. Among others, they asserted that an Arab woman, at Abou-Hammed, went down to the river to wash some clothes, once upon a time. She laid the garments upon some smooth stones, and was engaged in trampling them with her feet, when a huge hippopotamus thrust his head out of the river, and after watching her for some time, made for the shore. The woman fled in terror, leaving the clothes behind her; whereupon the beast immediately took her place, and pounded away so vigorously with his feet, that in a short time there was not left a fragment as big as your hand."

In Soudan Mr. Taylor heard of a curious custom. It is a theory among the people there that many nations make slaves of their women; and, accordingly, when a woman is married,

her father gives notice that one-fourth of her life thenceforth is reserved for her own use, and to this the husband is compelled to agree. Every fourth day, therefore, the woman dwells in her private tent, an independent sovereign of the domain, and the man has no authority whatever. It is unfortunate that the ladies of Soudan do not make a better use of these privileges; and it is a pity, too, that Mr. Taylor, wandering through their country, did not make a better use of the traveller's liberty than he appears in one instance to have done. The Hassaniyeh Arabs were hospitable and kind; but what must they have thought of the stranger who set fire to their pastures and forests?—

"The jungle in which I stood covered a tongue of land inclosed between two cores of the river, and through the openings in the thickets I saw that it led to other open tracts further inland. The wind was blowing towards the river, and as I stood in the midst, contemplating the wild, lawless grouping of the different trees and shrubs, some imp of darkness whispered in my ear: 'What a magnificent conflagration this would make! and then, perhaps, you might have the satisfaction of burning out a brace of lions!' Without more ado, I whipped out a box of matches, and struck fire in one of the thickest tufts. The effect was instantaneous, and so was my repentance. There was a crack and a crash, like the explosion of powder, and a sheet of red flame leaped into the air. In a few seconds it had spread to a broad swath of fire, rolling rapidly before the wind, and leaving the earth behind it as bare as the palm of my hand. The rank grass roared and snapped as the terrible power I had so thoughtlessly awakened licked it away; and not the grass alone. It seized on the vines and tore them down, swung itself by them into the boughs of the trees, and found richer aliment in their gums and juices. It spread on both sides and against the wind, and soon the long spires of scarlet flame, twisting in the air, rose high and hot above the dome-like tops of the mimosa forests. Before we left the place, the volumes of smoke reached nearly to the other side of the Nile. As I heard its relentless feet trampling down the thickets, I tormented myself with the pictures of the evil which I perhaps originated. I fancied it aprending from day to day, lapping the woods in coils of flame and flinging their burning boughs from island to island, till all the glory of vegetation which had filled me with such rapture there was nothing but a few charred trunks standing in beds of ashes. I saw the natives with their flocks and herds flying before it, the wild beasts leaping into the flood for refuge from its red fangs, and all that glorious region given up to terror and desolation. As we moved slowly away, against the wind, I watched its progress with a troubled conscience and an anxious heart. Now it paused, and I flattered myself that there was the end, but the next moment the black clouds rolled up denser than ever. Thus it wavered for some time, but at last, thank God! it seemed to fade gradually away, and I gave myself the hope that it had not extended beyond the jut of land whereon it was kindled."

The White Nile, which still flows from undiscovered sources, as if it were an endless river, tempted Mr. Taylor beyond the Shilluk country into the true land of the lotus, where that plant is actually eaten by the people, as it is by the Chinese. The banks of the stream are here densely populated. Villages succeed each other so closely that they appear like a continuous city on both sides. A little further up, the great forest archipelago, with the shining reaches of the river flowing between wooded islands, leads through numerous channels to the perplexing region of Central Africa, which hides the eternal fountains that water Ethiopia and Egypt. But at this point Mr. Taylor was forced to turn back, and, after a "longing, lingering look" at the mysterious horizon of the South, he resigned himself to events, and sailed down to Khartoum. Thence he made an overland trip to the Second Cataract; and, in the desert of Beyooda, had an adventure with a snake.

The arrival of the birds is like an episode in a Persian story:—

"Towards sunset we reached an open space of ground which had not been touched since the rains of the previous summer. The soil had been washed smooth and then dried away in the sun, leaving a thin, cracked crust, like that which frequently forms after a light snow-fall. Our camel's feet broke through at every step, making the only trails which crossed it, except those of gazelles and vultures. Achmet was about to pitch my tent near some snake-looking holes, but I had it moved to a clearer spot. I slept without interruption, but in the morning, as he was about to roll up my mattress, he suddenly let it drop and rushed out of the tent, exclaiming: 'Oh master, come out! come out! There is a great snake in your bed!' I looked, and truly enough there was an ugly spotted reptile coiled up on the straw matting. The men heard the alarm, and my servant Ali immediately came running up with a club. As he was afraid to enter the tent, he threw it to me, and with one blow I put the snake beyond the power of doing harm. It was not more than two feet long, but thick and club-shaped, and with a back covered with green, brown, and yellow scales, very hard and bright. The Arabs, who by this time had come to the rescue, said it was a most venomous creature, its bite causing instant death. 'Allah kereem!' (God is merciful!) I exclaimed, and they all heartily responded, 'God be praised!' They said that the occurrence denoted long life to me. Although no birds were to be seen at the time, not ten minutes had elapsed before two large crows appeared in the air. After wheeling over us once or twice, they alighted near the snake. At first they walked round it at a distance, occasionally exchanging glances, and turning up their heads in a shrewd manner, which plainly said: 'No, you don't, old fellow! want to make us believe you're dead, do you?' They bantered each other to take hold of it first, and at last the boldest seized it suddenly by the tail, jumped backward two or three feet, and then let fall. He looked at the other, as much as to say, 'If he's not dead, it's a capital sham!' The other made a similar essay, after which they alternately dragged and shook it, and consulted some time, before they agreed that it was actually dead. One of them then took it by the tail and sailed off through the air, its scales glittering in the sun as it dangled downward."

The qualities of this book are fairly represented by the extracts we have made. Mr. Taylor writes with facility, and describes with effect. His narrative is always lively and amusing. The tone is agreeable; but there is an occasional affectation in the phraseology, which is striking merely because it is absurd. It may be permissible to call a donkey a "long-eared cab"; but such forced expressions should only be applied to similar trivial objects.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Matthew Paxton. Edited by the Author of 'John Drayton,' &c. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—The Author of 'John Drayton' seems to have taken up a fixed idea, and it is possible "to make bricks without straw,"—and the story of 'Matthew Paxton' is written upon that principle. No novel reader of mortal mould can ever hold out through these three volumes. There is literally neither plot, nor interest, nor development of character, nor display of human nature: the only wonder is, how the three volumes have been filled with the orthodox complement of pages. The story—if story it may be called—is a rambling narrative, professing to be the life of an old Scotch Presbyterian minister, written by himself, in the old-fashioned, ponderous Scotch idiom, which, though quaint and effective when introduced occasionally, becomes very wearying when persisted in without pause or variation. In addition to its dullness, the narrative is pervaded by a morbid, unhealthy spirit, which increases its oppressiveness, and although there is much good workmanship and careful writing,—an evidence of painstaking throughout,—these are details which never rise into a leading quality; a dozen

small points, however good, do not, in matters of intellect, make up one great quality. Matthew Paxton is a cripple, born with a deformity in both feet,—and this is the one personality which is pressed upon the reader at every page,—he is not allowed to forget it for an instant; the consequence is, that this unpleasant deformity becomes at last the only idea left upon the mind; no personal or mental advantage is introduced to counterbalance these much-paraded misshapen feet,—and there is neither pity nor sympathy excited. Matthew Paxton recounts, with a minute prolixity, his progress through his classes at college, talks of the prizes he won, and how he at length was ordained a minister, and received a call to a hill-side congregation. He had been secretly in love with a fine-hearted, handsome girl, who at one time did not seem indifferent to him,—but as his love had smouldered within his own breast, and he had never spoken to her, but gone away for two years at a time, it is not wonderful that when he did summon courage to propose to her, he found her engaged to be married to somebody else. This makes him very unhappy and inclined to drown himself,—and he goes through the remainder of the book in a gentle twilight of melancholy. He is so evidently of the clay from which victims are made, that the reader rather cordially acquiesces in his destiny. The book is inlaid with a few incidents, which are unconnected with anything before or after. Some of them, such as the description of the great flood, are well described, but they are too detached to redeem the interest. The point wherein the author has failed is, that in the attempt to be *real* he has become simply *literal*, and lost all insight into the life that inhabits and gives shape to details in themselves most insipid and prosaic. It would be quite possible to invest a story as devoid of circumstance as the book before us with an intense and tragic interest; but then it would require to be a cunning workman in the secrets of human nature, which the Author of 'Matthew Paxton' has not in this work proved himself to be.

Crystal Palace Guide. By Samuel Phillips. (Bradbury & Evans.)—When the first edition of this work was prepared the building itself was but in preparation, the courts and galleries in progress, and the general intention but imperfectly developed; still Mr. Phillips's 'Guide' was received with welcome and commendation. Now, as thousands and tens of thousands know, order reigns at Sydenham, and this second edition appears, at a hasty glance, to have been revised with care, and is illustrated with new plans and maps,—all acceptable, because all useful. The Guide-book is a model of its class.

Complete Encyclopædia of Music, Elementary, Technical, Historical, Biographical, Vocal, and Instrumental. By John P. Moore. (Boston, U.S., Jewett & Co.; London, Low & Co.)—Some pains have obviously been taken with this book; yet it is neither complete, nor accurate, nor arranged according to any fixed system. To exemplify,—since living vocalists are admitted, the Americans may inquire how it is that Mr. Moore's letter M includes no syllable concerning Signor Mario. Among M. Auber's operas, 'Le Domino Noir' is not mentioned; while Cherubini's 'Ali Baba,' the work of his old age, is described as having had a vast success "in Paris, and being yet a stock piece in all the principal operatic theatres on the other side of the Rhine." This is an entire mistake. Again, while many Italian musical terms are omitted, and some of those included are mis-spelt, and while hardly a solitary French musical direction is included,—we find a parade of such German words as '*Ausarbeitung*,' '*Ausdruck*,' &c., some of which have a general or an exclusive musical acceptance. The article 'Psalmody' is interesting, as containing an epitome of the rise, progress, and prospects of Service-music in America. That on 'Song' conveys a view of our kinsfolk's possessions in the article of national melody and minstrelsy. But in this section the stores to be reckoned up are small and unimportant. We offer the above examples with a view to the improvement of a work which, under correction, might be made a library-book of

reference. This it cannot be considered in its present state.

Ida May: a Story of Things Actual and Possible. By Mary Langdon. Edited by an English Clergyman. (Low & Co.)—'Ida May' is a story not devoid of talent or interest, if taken on its own merits, but, unfortunately, it is so palpable an imitation that it can only be taken as an imitation with the genius and originality washed out of it. Instead of a black negro it is here a pretty little white girl, who is kidnapped and sold for a slave; but very early in the book she meets with a generous deliverer, who buys her, discovers her white lineage, and not only sets her at liberty, but gives her a fortune, as her father has disappeared. Of course, she finds her father at the right time, marries her benefactor after a few obstacles, liberates her slaves, and they all go to live on a new theory in a new state; but, as at the end of the book they are only "going to begin," there is no telling how it answered. There are some well-drawn pictures of interiors of private life in the Southern States, and much talk upon the question of slavery; and the Negro dialect, which was amusing enough when first heard, becomes wearisome in repetition. 'Ida May' is, nevertheless, a readable story, and will no doubt enjoy its share of popularity.

Sabina: a Sicilian Tale of the Thirteenth Century. By John Brampton Philpot. (Saunders & Otley.)—An incident in the Sicilian Vespers furnishes the point of a gaudy, sentimental, straggling romance, full of fine writing and modern antique phraseology. There are a wicked knight, a distressed damsel, an ardent lover, and a faithful squire,—dangers, abductions, and hair-breadth escapes, as plentiful as blackberries,—a happy marriage for the hero and heroine,—vice punished and virtue triumphant. We cannot say less—need we say more?

The sixth volume of Mr. Bell's reprint of Hume and Smollett's *History of England* is before us.—Mr. Bentley, with a view to anticipate the now legal invasion of his right in Mr. Prescott's works, has issued a cheap edition of the *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*,—with one of the *Conquest of Mexico*, both in clear, small type, and thin paper, strongly bound, so as to be fit for the library-shelf when they have served their turn in the book-club or the cottage.—Parts II., III., and IV. of Mr. Robert Owen's serial, called *The New Existence of Man on the Earth*, have appeared.—Under the title of *Classical Instruction; its Use and Abuse*, we have a paper reprinted from the *Westminster Review*,—and, under the more lively title of *The Coalition Guide*, we have a series of squibs, crackers, portraits, and imaginary conversations—chiefly political in interest—from the lighter columns of the *Press* newspaper, one of the youngest and most dashing of our contemporaries.—Messrs. Routledge & Co. have published or republished Miss M'Intosh's tale, *The Lofly and the Lowly*,—and Mr. Owen's prettily illustrated edition of the *Fables of John Gay*.—A second impression of *Fern Leaves* comes from the Messrs. Orr & Co.—We have before us the first volume of *The Library of Biblical Literature*,—a second edition of *Poésies de Victor Hugo*, *De Lamartine*, and others,—a fourth edition of Fenn's *Compendium of the English and Foreign Funds*,—and a seventh edition, "revised and enlarged," of Mr. Anderson's *Practical Mercantile Correspondence*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alira's (R.) Young Ladies' First French Book, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Armstrong's Introduction to English Composition. Key to, 2s. cl.
Cassell's (Capt.) Revelations of a Slave Trader, 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Clay's Lights and Shadows of Australian Life, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Clement's Customs Guide for 1854-5, 12mo. 6s. cl.
Cox's (H.) British Commonwealth, post 8vo. 14s. cl.
Drummond's Home's Red Footprints in the Alps, 6vo. 2s. 6d.
Fairbairn's (F. W.) Dictionary of Terms in Art, Illust. 10s. 6d. cl.
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, 2nd series, 6vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Gibson's Testimony of Scripture and Church to Baptism, 10s. 6d.
Glasgow Infant School Magazine, 1st series, new edit. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
Gough's (A.) Golden Age, and other Poems, 6vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Hill Side (The), by the Author of 'Mary Powell,' 6vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Home Truths for Home Fears, 8th edit. 6vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Howard (John), a Memoir, by Hephworth Dixon, new edit. 2s. 6d.
James's (Dr.) Treasury of Medicine, 6vo. 5s. cl.
Knight's Half-Hours with the Best Authors, 4 vols. 14s. cl.
Kohlbrügge's (Dr.) Sermons on 1 Peter, 16 and 18, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
Landmarks of History, Ancient and Modern, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Lissy Dorian, the Soldier's Wife, by Mrs. Ward, 6vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
Compfellow's (H. W.) Golden Legend, 9mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Madcock (Dr.), On Pulmonary Consumption, 5th edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Marcell's Russia as it is and Turkey Past and Present, 8s. 6d. cl.

"My Lord,—As Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Association appointed for watching

address you on a subject of great importance to those interested. Your Lordship is probably not aware, that soon after the accession of the late Government to power, Sir Robert Inglis and myself solicited and obtained an interview with Lord Derby, in which we represented to him that considerable dissatisfaction prevailed among the cultivators of science generally at the bad success which had attended certain recent applications for pensions to some eminent scientific individuals, which had been preferred by the President of the Royal Society, and by subsequent investigation it was ascertained (and I communicated the fact to Lord Derby by letter dated in April 1852), that since the accession of Her Majesty about thirteen per cent. only of the annual sum allowed by Parliament to be granted for pensions to deserving persons had fallen to the lot of science, a result which naturally contributed to increase that feeling of dissatisfaction, to which I have already adverted. It appears that a recent application by Lord Rosse of a similar character has been unsuccessful, and that your Lordship in declining to accede to it expressed yourself as follows:—"In order to meet even a small portion of the claims preferred to me, I have been compelled to require that poverty should be the attendant of merit; and that the pension should be as much the relief of pecuniary distress as the acknowledgment of intellectual attainments." Lord Rosse could not of course consider a letter from your Lordship on a subject of vital importance to science in the character of a private communication; and as that subject had already been referred to the consideration of our Committee, of which he is an influential member, a copy of your Lordship's letter was laid before it. Now whatever our individual opinions may be on the merits of the particular case to which I have alluded, I purposely abstain from stating them, in order that the object of the present address may not be misunderstood,—that object being, to represent to your Lordship, with all that respect which is justly due both to yourself and to the high station which you occupy, that the views above expressed as to the disposal of the pension fund, would render absolutely nugatory, so far as science and its cultivators are concerned, all the benevolent intentions which Parliament and the country must be supposed to have entertained in their favour when the provision in question was created. That the grant of a pension would be an inappropriate method of recompensing scientific merit when possessed by those who may be properly termed rich, I am not disposed to deny; but if it were hereafter to be understood that the receipt of a pension from the Crown was fully as much the indication of absolute poverty as an acknowledgment of high intellectual attainment, we apprehend that the object of the grant would be hereafter but ill attained. Had such a view of the intention of Parliament been formally announced, the honoured names of Airy and of Owen, of Hamilton and Adams, would never have appeared on the pension list; and that small encouragement to abstract science which has hitherto been dispensed by the British Government, would virtually have been withdrawn;—the bounty of Parliament and the Crown would have been looked upon in the light of alms, and men of eminence would not have consented to be paraded before the public as its needy recipients. Considering your Lordship's known appreciation of the claims of literature, and we hope we may also add of science, upon a nation which depends so essentially for its prosperity and even safety upon the progress of improvement in every branch of intellectual exertion, I cannot but express on my own part, and on that of my colleagues, our earnest hope that your Lordship will reconsider your views of the object of pensions, and refrain from exacting conditions for their enjoyment which cannot be otherwise than painful to all who have a high sense of the dignity of their pursuit, and may possibly be considered as tending to degrade it.

"I remain, &c.
"To the Earl of Aberdeen, &c."

WROTTESELEY."

"Downing Street, March 29, 1854.
"My Lord,—The letter which I addressed to Lord Rosse in October last, in answer to an application from several distinguished scientific men for a pension of 200*l.* a year to Professor Phillips, was intended rather as a private explanation of the motives which had practically regulated my distribution of the Civil List Pensions, than as laying down any fixed principle on the subject. But, with the greatest respect for your Lordship's Committee, and after fully considering the matter, I do not know that I can materially qualify the statement made by me to Lord Rosse. It has been my endeavour, as much as possible, to appropriate these Pensions to persons more or less connected with science or literature, or to their families; but the vote of the House of Commons would include a much wider range. The general belief that these Civil List Pensions were intended by Parliament exclusively for science and literature is altogether incorrect; and it is right that this should be clearly understood. The following are the terms of the Act by which the Queen was enabled 'to grant pensions not exceeding 1,000*l.* in any one year, to such persons only who have just claims on the Royal beneficence, or who by their personal services to the Crown, by the performance of duties to the public, or by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their Sovereign and the gratitude of their country.' It is obvious that the whole sum of 1,000*l.* might very easily be expended, according to the terms of the Act, without any portion of it being appropriated to science and literature. Indeed, this great latitude has occasionally led to the insertion of names in the List which we scarcely might have expected to find there. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to have the power of distributing a sum equal to the amount of all the Civil List Pensions, as an acknowledgment of scientific merit. There are three or four persons whose names I should be most anxious to include in such a distribution; but under present circumstances, I am prevented from doing so by want of means. On the whole then, and without making any resolution which should preclude me from exercising a discretion on the subject according to the cir-

cumstances of the case, I am still disposed to think that, as a general rule, the practice I have followed must be considered as most extensively beneficial.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

ABERDEEN."

"The Lord Wrottesley."
As to the third subject above adverted to, the Chairman, with the sanction of the Committee, has addressed the following question to several distinguished men of science:—Whether any and what measures could be adopted by the Government or the Legislature to improve the position of science and of its cultivators in this country? Several answers containing suggestions of great value and interest have been already received, and when the results of the inquiry have been embodied in a report, it will be communicated to the General Committee.
4th. The Royal Society Council having referred the question of the proposed juxtaposition of Scientific Societies to your Committee, the Chairman, together with several members of the Committee, accompanied a deputation to Sir William Molesworth, the Chief Commissioner of Works (to whom they had previously sent particulars of the amount of accommodation the principal Scientific Societies would require) on the 8th of July last; Sir William Molesworth, however, stated that he had no actual authority to make any offer to the deputation of any part of the site of Burlington House. Some discussion took place on the various questions involved in this arrangement, and Sir William intimated his opinion, that the Societies already occupying apartments in Somerset House had peculiar claims on the Government, and would have a preference in the allocation of the site.

The Chairman availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the discussion of the Oxford University Bill in the House of Lords, to make some observations on the neglect of the study of Physical Science at that University, and it is, indeed, much to be regretted that the rewards held out as an inducement to the study of science in that University should be so insignificant in amount; and, secondly, that some knowledge at least of the laws and phenomena of nature is not required as a necessary preliminary to a Degree; these studies are in themselves so attractive to the generality of minds, that the mere admission within the vestibule of science often leads to a successful exploration of its inmost recesses;—and could the Universities be induced to adopt this suggestion, our public schools would be compelled to teach it—its ranks would be immediately reinforced by a corps of zealous worshippers—and an increased demand would arise for Professors, whose emoluments would furnish an additional stimulus to the prosecution of these delightful and soul-exalting pursuits.

The General Committee will hear with regret that Sir Robert H. Inglis, having retired from Parliament, has ceased to be a Member of this Committee. Your Committee recommend that Mr. John Hall, M.P. for the county of Carlisle, who is both an old Member of the British Association and well known as a cultivator of natural science, be appointed to succeed him.

Your Committee cannot take their leave of their late colleague without an expression of their grateful thanks for the zealous and valuable assistance which he afforded to them when his co-operation was invited; and when the Committee calls to mind the various occasions on which he has supported the interests of science in the legislature, they cannot but consider that by the retirement of Sir R. H. Inglis from Parliament, science has lost therein a zealous advocate and a sincere friend.

Mr. NINNIS, Assistant Treasurer, read the Treasurer's Report, which was received and adopted. It was as follows:—

THE GENERAL TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT.
From commencement of the Meeting at Hull, September 5th, 1853, to commencement of the Meeting at Liverpool, September 16th, 1854.

	RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
To balance brought from last Account	..	227	19	11
Received for Life Compositions at Hull, and since 180	0	0	0	0
For Annual Subscriptions, ditto	..	226	0	0
Ditto, Associates' Tickets at Hull	..	367	0	0
Ditto, Ladies' Tickets ditto	..	236	0	0
Ditto, Twelve Months' Dividends on 3,500 <i>l.</i> three per cent. Consols.	..	160	8	2
Ditto, from the Sale of Publications—viz. Reports, Catalogues of Stars, &c	..	179	13	6
		£1,517	1	7
	PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
For Expenses of Meeting at Hull, sundry Printing, Advertising, Binding, and Petty Disbursements, made by the General Treasurer and the Local Treasurer	..	134	2	9
Printing Report of the 22nd Meeting	..	438	16	3
Engraving for the Report of the 23rd Meeting	..	45	18	6
Dove's Distribution of Heat over the Globe	..	70	0	0
Salaries, Twelve Months	..	350	0	0
Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory, viz. of former Grant	..	£130	15	4
Grant voted last Meeting	..	200	0	0
		330	15	4
On Account of Grants:—namely,				
For Investigations on Flax	..	11	0	0
Inquiries into the Effects of Temperature on Wrought Iron	..	10	0	0
Registration of Periodical Phenomena	..	10	0	0
Report on British Annelida	..	10	0	0
Experiments on the Vitality of Seeds	..	2	2	3
Inquiry on Conduction of Heat	..	4	2	0
Balance at the Bankers	..	£90	12	6
Ditto in the hands of the General Treasurer and Local Treasurers	..	6	3	0
		96	15	6
		£1,517	1	7

Mr. NINNIS also stated that the assets of the Association amounted to above 5,600*l.*, consisting of the balance of cash in hand, 96*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, the present value of 3,500*l.* three per cent. Consols, the stock of Reports, at the lowest selling price, 1,200*l.*; also the stock of the Catalogues of Stars, and Dove's work on the Distribution of Heat, value upwards of 950*l.*

GENERAL MEETING.

The first general gathering of the Association took place in the evening, at eight o'clock, in the Philharmonic Hall, when the EARL OF HARROWBY, President for the year, delivered the usual inaugural Address. Mr. HOPKINS, the retiring President, in a few graceful words returned his thanks to the Associated Members, and vacated the chair. Lord HARROWBY then addressed the Meeting.

The President's Address.

Gentlemen of the British Association,—When I first set myself to the task of preparing to address you on the present occasion, my impulse was to begin with an apology for appearing before you in so prominent a position—for assuming apparently a station in the world of science for which I had no pretensions. On second thoughts, however, it appeared better—more respectful in fact, having consented, though with unfeigned reluctance, to accept the office—to say no more on that head, but to discharge its duties as best I might. This, however, I must ask of you, not to expect from me what you have had from many of my predecessors, a luminous review of the state of Physical Science—a recital of its recent various triumphs—and suggestions for their further extension: that I should, in the words of the poet, though in a different sense,

Allure to brighter worlds, and point the way.

Though I have been no indifferent spectator of that rapid and triumphant march of science, which, within the last fifty years, has been extending and enriching the old domains of knowledge, and planting, as it were, new colonies in hitherto unexplored and untrodden regions, yet I have been only a spectator,—my avocations have been less with the properties of matter than with the busy concerns of men; and if I attempted now to assume, for the first time, the philosophic garb, I am afraid that the awkwardness of my gait would soon betray me. There are, however, some points of high and general interest, which, in a meeting like the present, cannot be entirely neglected, and in regard to which the kindness of friends has supplied me with some matter not unworthy of being submitted to your notice. How, for instance, in the land of Newton, and in the greatest seaport of the world, should I neglect Astronomy? And here Prof. Challis has been good enough to furnish me with a statement of its present condition and recent progress, which, with your permission, I will lay before you:—

"Notes on the Present State of Astronomy."

"MEMORANDUM BY PROF. CHALLIS.

"Since the Meeting of the British Association last year, four planets and four comets have been discovered. Three of the new planets were found at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, two by Mr. Hind, and one by Mr. Maith. This last was also discovered the following night at the Oxford Observatory—another of the many instances presented by astronomy of independent discoveries made nearly simultaneously. The fourth planet was found at the Observatory of Bilk, near Düsseldorf, by Mr. R. Luther, an astronomer distinguished by having already discovered two planets. Of the comets, one was discovered at Berlin, two at Göttingen, and the fourth was seen very generally with the naked eye at the end of last March. None of them have been identified with preceding comets. The large number of planets and comets discovered of late years, while it evinces the diligence of astronomers, has, at the same time, brought additional labourers into the field of astronomical science, and contributed materially to its extension. The demand for observations created by these discoveries has been met by renewed activity in existing observatories, and has led to the establishment, by public or private means, of new observatories.

For instance, course of Olmutz, in on this chances have dition to the called for Solar Syst of Stellar proving t following Stellar As stars. Su catalogues attention smaller star Lalande, 1 are the ch But these logged, as British As by reduci Lalande Bessel's 2 burgh, ar Zones at reduced 8,377 star in 1845, i but conta inclusive, The place sequently authoritio nomer is above are in the o comets. be made ence. Th either for or for com but, from sometime place ind star's pla final ref comet. vations t on a sing cination case, ast of using in reduc Afterwar It will observat material mation catalogues The Bri benefits science, cient m logue of which h instrum able for observ burgh, the reco observe nomer ther wi the pla Nachri the stat made o Cooper in orde from th only a served. Marked expens minatio signals import

For instance, an observatory was founded in the course of last year by a private individual at Olmitz, in Moravia, and is now actively at work on this class of observations. Various such instances have occurred within a few years. In addition to the advantages just stated, the observations called for by the discovery of new bodies of the Solar System, have drawn attention to the state of Stellar Astronomy, and been the means of improving this fundamental part of the science. The following are a few words on the existing state of Stellar Astronomy, so far as regards catalogues of stars. Subsequently to the formation of the older catalogues of bright stars, astronomers turned their attention to observations in zones, or otherwise of smaller stars, to the ninth magnitude inclusive. Lalande, Lacaille, Bessel, Argelander, and Lamont are the chief labourers in this class of observations. But these observations, unreduced and uncatalogued, are comparatively of little value. The British Association did great service to astronomers by reducing into catalogues the observations of Lalande and Lacaille. A Catalogue of part of Bessel's Zones has been published at St. Petersburg, and a Catalogue of part of Argelander's Zones at Vienna. Lamont's Zones have also been reduced in part by himself. The Catalogue of 8,377 stars, published by the British Association in 1845, is founded mainly on the older catalogues, but contains, also, stars to the seventh magnitude inclusive, observed once only by Lalande or Lacaille. The places of the stars in this catalogue are, consequently, not uniformly trustworthy; but as the authorities for the places are indicated, the astronomer is not misled by this circumstance. The above are the catalogues which are principally used in the observations of the small planets and of comets. This class of observations must generally be made by means of stars as fixed points of reference. The observer selects a star from a catalogue, either for the purpose of finding the moving body, or for comparing its position with that of the star; but, from the imperfection of the catalogue, it sometimes happens that no star is found in the place indicated by it, and in most cases, unless the star's place has been determined by repeated meridian observations, it is not sufficiently accurate for final reference of the position of the planet or comet. In catalogues reduced from zone observations the star's right ascension generally depends on a single transit across a single wire, and its declination on a single bisection. This being the case, astronomers have begun to feel the necessity of using the catalogue places of stars provisionally, in reducing their observations, and of obtaining afterwards accurate places by meridian observations. It will be seen by this statement that by the observations of the small planets and of comets, materials are gradually accumulating for the formation of a more accurate and more extensive catalogue of stars than any hitherto published. The British Association would add greatly to the benefits it has already conferred on astronomical science, by promoting the publication, when sufficient materials can be collected, of a general catalogue of all stars to the ninth magnitude inclusive, which have been repeatedly observed with meridian instruments. The modern sources at present available for such a work are the reduced and published observations of the Greenwich, Pulkowa, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge Observatories, and the recently completed Catalogue of 12,000 stars observed and reduced by the indefatigable astronomer of Hamburg, Mr. Charles Rümker, together with numerous incidental determinations of the places of comparison stars in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. To complete the present account of the state of Stellar Astronomy, mention should be made of two volumes recently published by Mr. Cooper, containing the approximate places arranged in order of right ascension of 30,186 elliptic stars from the ninth to the twelfth magnitude, of which only a very small number had been previously observed. The observations were made with the Markree Equatorial, and have been printed at the expense of Her Majesty's Government. The determination of differences of longitude by galvanic signals is an astronomical matter of great practical importance. This method, employed first in Ame-

rica, was introduced into England by the Astronomer Royal, and has been applied to the determination in succession of the differences of longitude between the Greenwich Observatory and the observatories of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Brussels, and Paris. In the first and last instances results have been published which prove the perfect success and accuracy of the method. Mr. Airy, on recently announcing in the public papers the completion of the operation between the Greenwich and Paris observatories, justly remarks that such an experiment could not have been made without the assistance afforded by commercial enterprise, and that commercial enterprise is in turn honoured by the aid thus rendered to science. In the summer of last year, Prof. Encke, following the example set in England, determined successfully by galvanic signals the difference of longitude between Berlin and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. Galvanism has also been applied to astronomical purposes in other ways. The method of observing transits by the intervention of a galvanic circuit (just put in practice in America), in which only sight and touch are employed, and counting is not required, is now in operation at the Greenwich Observatory. It is found to be attended with more labour than the old method; but as it is free from errors to which the other method is liable, it lays claim to general acceptance. At Greenwich, also, the galvanic circuit is most usefully employed in maintaining the movements of distant sympathetic clocks, and in dropping time signal balls. A ball is dropped every day at Deal by a galvanic current from the Royal Observatory. Some anxiety was felt by astronomers respecting the continuation of that most indispensable publication the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, after the decease of the editor, Mr. Petersen, in February last. This has been dispelled by a recent announcement that the King of Denmark has resolved to maintain the Altona Observatory in connexion with that of the editorship of that work. The *Astronomical Journal*, an American publication of the same kind, undertaken by a young astronomer and mathematician, Mr. Gould, for the especial information of his countrymen, has reached the end of Volume III., and will, it is hoped, be continued. Generally, it may be said of Astronomy, at the present time, that it is prosecuted zealously and extensively, active observations being now more numerous than ever, and that the interests of the science are promoted as well by private enterprise as by the aid of Governments. J. CHALLIS.

"Cambridge Observatory, Sept. 14, 1854."

You will have observed that Prof. Challis speaks of the activity of private enterprise in the cause of Astronomy; and can I in this place pass over the labours of a Lassells, or the enlightened public spirit of the Corporation of this town, which, stimulated by your visit in the year 1837, has now for some years maintained an excellent and well-provided Observatory, under the able management of Mr. Hartnup, who has not only conferred great benefits on the navigation of the place by the regulation of its chronometers, but great honour upon the institution by the general services which he has rendered to meteorological, as well as astronomical, science? Mr. Hartnup's improvements in the chronometer, by which the errors arising from variations of temperature are either corrected or estimated and allowed for, have been of the greatest value. In the words of a Report of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, "It is found experimentally, that when a captain will apply the rate thus corrected for temperature, the performance of chronometers is much improved"; and in regard to the importance of the subject to the practical interests of navigation, I would take the liberty of quoting further:—"There are risks at sea, against which no foresight can provide; but loss from defective compasses or ill-regulated chronometers should be treated as a crime; since common sense and common care will secure the efficacy of both these instruments. It is to be feared that life and property, to a large amount, are yearly sacrificed for a want of a little elementary knowledge, and a small amount of precaution on the part of our seamen, who neglect the safeguards furnished by modern science."

You may remember, that at the period of your last Meeting, arrangements with Government were in progress for the construction of a reflecting telescope of four-feet aperture, which should bring to bear upon the Nebulae and other starry phenomena of the southern hemisphere a far higher power than that to which they had been submitted by Sir John Herschel. You will regret to hear that, although the estimate was not objected to by the Government, it has not yet been submitted to Parliament. We must make some allowance for the pre-occupations of war.

The labours of your Kew Committee are carried on with unabated assiduity and extending usefulness. You will, perhaps, forgive me for taking the liberty of urging upon you the importance of continuing to them an unabated, if not an enlarged support. By giving accuracy to the various implements of observation,—the thermometer, the barometer, and the standard weights and measures, they are doing a work of incalculable benefit to science in general, in this and in other countries. At this moment they have in their hands for verification and adjustment, 1,000 thermometers and 50 barometers for the navy of the United States, as well as 500 thermometers and 60 barometers for our own Board of Trade, the instruments which are supplied in ordinary commerce being found to be subject to error to an extraordinary degree. At the suggestion of Sir John Herschel, they have also undertaken, by the photographic process, to secure a daily record of the appearance of the sun's disc, with a view of ascertaining, by a comparison of the spots upon its surface, their places, size, and forms, whether any relation can be established between their variations and other phenomena. The Council of the Royal Society has supplied the funds, and the instrument is in course of completion. The same beautiful invention, which seems likely to promote the interests of Science in many branches, at least as much as those of Art, is employed, under the able direction of the Committee, and of Mr. Welsh the curator, to record, by a self-acting process, something similar to that of the anemometer, the variations in the earth's magnetism. But I will not pretend to anticipate the results of the careful and extended study of this subject by our able associate, Col. Sabine, who has been kind enough to promise that we shall hear them from his own mouth in one of our evening meetings. Neither will I anticipate the report of my learned and distinguished predecessor in this chair, Mr. Hopkins, on a subject to which he called the attention of the Association at its last Meeting, and on which, in conjunction with Mr. Fairburn and Mr. Joule, he has been engaged in a series of experiments. I allude to the effects of pressure on the temperature of fusion,—a problem of great importance, as bearing on the internal condition of our planet.

A Report of a Committee of the Institute of France, consisting of MM. Lionville, Lamé and Élie de Beaumont, on the subject of a Theory of Earthquakes, has been transmitted to me for the use of the Association. From a careful discussion of several thousand of these phenomena, which have been recorded between the years 1801 and 1850, and a comparison of the periods at which they occurred with the position of the moon in relation to the earth, the learned Professor, M. Perrey, of Dijon, would infer that earthquakes may possibly be the result of an action of attraction exercised by that body on the supposed fluid centre of our globe, somewhat similar to that which she exercises on the waters of the ocean; and the Report of the Committee of the Institute is so far favourable that at their instance the Institute have granted funds to enable the learned Professor to continue his researches. You will recollect how often the attention of the Association has been drawn to this subject by the observations of Mr. Milne and of Mr. Mallet, which latter are still going on; and that the accumulating facts are still waiting for a theory to explain them.

On Geology.—I am sorry for the slightness of my acquaintance with so captivating as well as so practical a study. I have nothing to report, save that the increasing scarcity of ironstone and coal is driving the practical men to have greater respect

for a science which enables them to form a very sound conjecture where such minerals are likely to be found, and to come to something like an absolute certainty as to where they are not. When the questions begin to be asked, "Is there a square mile in all the coal-fields of Britain unoccupied by the mines?"—"Of its 5,000 square miles of visible coal tract how much remains untouched?"—it is time, indeed, to listen to that science which has taught us so successfully, in the hands of a Murchison, a Phillips, and others, where further resources for the supply of this, the life of Britain, is to be found.

I need hardly tell you of the services which Meteorology may be expected to render to practical life, and perhaps there is no better instance of the value of the accumulation of facts, though in themselves apparently of small importance, and having apparently little connexion with each other.

What apparently can be less subject to rule and law, even to a proverb, than the changeful wind and the treacherous wave? Yet, even here, observation and comparison have done some good work for science and for man, and are about to do more. You are all aware that the American Government have now for some years, at the instance and under the direction of Lieut. Maury, been collecting from the mercantile vessels of that nation observations of certain phenomena at sea, such as winds, tides, currents and temperature of the ocean; and that the results, digested into charts and books, have already been the means of adding speed and safety to their voyages in an extraordinary degree.

You are aware that application was made to our Government to co-operate in this great work of common benefit to every mercantile nation, and that the subject was brought before Parliament by one of our Vice-Presidents, Lord Wrottesley, in a speech which he has since published, and which I would commend to every one's perusal who doubts of the importance of this branch of science to the interests of commerce and navigation. You are perhaps not aware that the Government has agreed to the proposal, and has created a special department for the purpose, in connexion with the Board of Trade, placing it under the management of perhaps the one man best fitted to carry it out with energy and success, my friend Capt. FitzRoy, one not less known on the banks of the Mersey by old associations, than on the general fields of maritime science. Conceiving that this was a subject of special interest to the place of our present Meeting, and that for such an object it was desirable as publicly and as widely as possible to solicit the co-operation of all who are connected with the commerce of the country, I have asked Capt. FitzRoy to communicate to me the present condition of the question; and he has kindly furnished me, not officially, with the following memoranda, which, with your permission, I will read:—

"*Memorandum I.*—The maritime commerce of nations having spread over the world to an unprecedented extent, and competition having arrived at such a point that the value of cargoes and the profits of enterprise depend more than ever on the length and nature of voyages, it has become a question of the greatest importance to determine the best tracks for ships to follow, in order to make the quickest as well as the safest passages. The employment of steamers, in such numbers,—the general endeavour to keep as near the direct line between two places (the arc of a great circle) as the intervening land, currents, and winds will allow—and the improvements in navigation, now so prevalent, have caused a demand for more precise and readily available information respecting all frequented parts of the oceans. Not only a greater accuracy of detail required, but much more concentration and arrangement of very valuable, though now scattered, information. Besides which, instrumental errors have vitiated too many results, and have prevented the greater portion of the meteorological observations hitherto made at sea from being considered better than approximations. 'It is one of the chief points of a seaman's duty,' said the well-known Basil Hall, 'to know where to find a fair wind, and where to

fall in with a favourable current;' but, with the means at present accessible, the knowledge of such matters can only be acquired by years of toil and actual experience, excepting only in the greater thoroughfares of the oceans, which are well known. Wind and Current Charts have been published of late years, chiefly based on the great work of the United States Government, at the suggestion of, and superintended by, Lieut. Maury; and by studying such charts and directions, navigators have been enabled to shorten their passages materially. In many cases as much as one-fourth, in some one-third, of the distance or time previously employed. Much had been collected and written about the winds and currents by Rennell, Capper, Reid, Redfield, Thom, Piddington, and others; but general attention was not attracted to the subject, however important to a maritime country, till the publication of Lieut. Maury's admirable observations. Encouraged by the practical results obtained, and induced by the just arguments of that officer, the principal maritime powers sent duly qualified persons to assist at a Conference held at Brussels last year on the subject of Meteorology at sea. The report of that Conference was laid before Parliament, and the first direct result of it was a vote of money for the purchase of instruments and the discussion of observations. All the valuable meteorological data which have been collected at the Admiralty, and all that can be obtained elsewhere, will be tabulated and discussed in this new department of the Board of Trade, in addition to the continually accruing and more exact data to be furnished in future. A very large number of ships, chiefly American, are now engaged in observations; stimulated by the advice, and aided by the documents so liberally furnished by the United States Government, at the instance of Lieut. Maury, whose labours have been incessant. Not only does that Government offer directions and charts gratis to American ships, but also to those of our nation, in accordance with certain easy and just conditions. In this country the Government, through the Board of Trade, will supply a certain number of ships which are going on distant voyages with 'abstract logs' (or meteorological registers) and instruments gratis, in order to assist effectively in carrying out this important national undertaking. In the preface to a late edition of Johnston's 'Wind and Current Charts,' published last June at Edinburgh, Dr. Buist says,—"It has been shown that Lieut. Maury's charts and sailing directions have shortened the voyages of American ships by about a third. If the voyages of those to and from India were shortened by no more than a tenth, it would secure a saving, in freightage alone, of 250,000*l.* annually. Estimating the freights of vessels trading from Europe with distant ports at 20,000,000*l.* a year,—a saving of a tenth would be about 2,000,000*l.*; and every day that is lost in bringing the arrangements for the accomplishment of this into operation occasions a sacrifice to the shipping interest of about 6,000*l.*, without taking any account of the war navies of the world." It is obvious that, by making a passage in less time, there is not only a saving of expense to the merchant, the shipowner, and the insurer, but a great diminution of the risk from fatal maladies,—as instead of losing time, if not lives, in unhealthy localities, heavy rains, or calms with oppressive heat, a ship properly navigated may be speeding on her way under favourable circumstances. There is no reason of any insuperable nature why every part of the sea should not be known as well as the land, if not indeed better than the land, generally speaking, because more accessible and less varied in character. Changes in the atmosphere, over the ocean as well as on the land, are so intimately connected with electrical agency (of course including magnetism), that all seamen are interested by such matters,—and the facts which they register become valuable to philosophers. Meteorological information collected at the Board of Trade will be discussed with the twofold object in view—of aiding navigators, or making navigation easier, as well as more certain,—and amassing a collection of accurate and well-digested observations for the future use of men of science.

"*Memorandum II.*—As soon as the estimate

for meteorological expenses had passed, steps were taken to organize a new branch department at the Board of Trade. On the 1st of August, Capt. FitzRoy was appointed to execute the duties of this new office, referring to Dr. Lyon Playfair, of the Department of Science and Art, and to Admiral Beechey, of the Marine Department, for such assistance as they could render. As soon as registers and instruments are ready, and an office prepared, Capt. FitzRoy will be assisted by four or five persons, whose duties he will superintend. It is expected that several ships will be supplied with 'abstract logs' (meteorological registers) and instruments in October, and that the office will be in full work next November. The Admiralty have ordered all the records in the Hydrographical Office to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade for a sufficient time. All other documents to which Government has access will be similarly available; and the archives of the India House may likewise be searched. There will be no want of materials, though not such as would have been obtained by using better instruments on a systematic plan. Capt. FitzRoy ventures to think that the documents hitherto published by Lieut. Maury present too much detail to the seaman's eye; that they have not been adequately condensed; and therefore are not, practically, so useful as is generally supposed. His Instructions, or Sailing Directions, (the real condensed results of his elaborate and indefatigable researches,) have effected the actual benefits obtained by mariners. Reflecting on this evil, which increasing information would not tend to diminish, Capt. FitzRoy proposes to collect all data, reduced and meant (or averaged) in a number of conveniently arranged tabular books, from which, at a subsequent period, diagrams, charts, and 'meteorological dictionaries,' or records, will be compiled, so that, by turning to the latitude and longitude, all information about that locality may be obtained at once, and distinctly."

I cannot doubt that the spirited merchants and shipowners of England will not be slow to follow the example of their brethren in the United States, and will lend their heartiest assistance to a work so useful. Great facilities will be afforded them in the way of instruments of tested accuracy; and the increasing number of scientific seamen, which is resulting from the local institutions of education, and the system of examination of masters and mates for certificates, will furnish them with observers in every part of the ocean, fit to be entrusted with such instruments and skillful in their use. Let not the practical man think lightly of such matters when he is reminded of the great services of the barometer in forewarning of the coming storm, that the ascertained temperature of the sea which his ship is traversing, will inform her master whether he is engaged in one current or another, and announce to him the approach of the dangerous iceberg when it is not discoverable by any other means.

I will now, with your permission, proceed to the consideration of some other departments of our work, such as Geography, Ethnography, and Statistics, which are more connected with my own pursuits, which, affected as they are by the character of man, the uncertainties of his will, and the accidents of his physical and moral nature, and thus being less the subjects of direct and pure experiment, seem at first sight to be hardly reducible to those fixed laws which it is the object of science to investigate and ascertain. For these reasons, indeed, among others, these branches of study formed at first no part of the scheme of the British Association, and there was some doubt about their subsequent admission.

Nevertheless, I rejoice that they were so admitted. The apprehension that they must introduce the spirit of party into our proceedings has been most honourably disappointed; and as one, who, in the capacity of a member of the Legislature, have to act from time to time on the subject of some of their inquiries, I cannot but express my gratitude for the assistance which they have afforded, both by informing and forming the public mind on many important questions; and, above all, for the lesson they have taught on the importance of testing every theory by a patient collection

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and impartial discussion of the facts; in a word, for having imported the spirit of science into what, in the largest sense of the word, may be called politics, instead of importing the spirit of politics, in its narrower sense, into science.

What is more important than to rescue questions of this nature, such as Finance and Political Economy, for instance, in some degree at least, from the domain of party contention? And how can we better contribute to that desirable result, than by discussing the carefully collected facts in a scientific spirit on an arena within which no party passion is excited, no party allegiance is acknowledged, no party victory has to be lost or won, and when men are at liberty to convince and be convinced without risking a charge of treachery or a change of ministry as the consequence? But, in fact, these studies could not fairly have been excluded from our peripatetic university of science.

Who shall separate Political altogether from the influences of Physical Geography, or Ethnology from Physiology, or the destinies of man upon this globe from the study of his physical nature? By its employment of the doctrine of probabilities, one branch of statistics is brought into immediate contact with the higher mathematics, and the actuary is thus enabled to extract certainty in the gross out of uncertainty in the detail, and to provide man with the means of securing himself against some of the worst contingencies to which his life and property are exposed. In fact, statistics themselves are the introduction of the principle of induction into the investigation of the affairs of human life:—an operation which requires the exercise of at least the same philosophical qualities as other sciences. It is not enough in any case merely to collect facts and reduce them into a tabular form. They must be analyzed as well as compared; the accompanying circumstances must be studied (which is more difficult in moral than in material investigations), that we may be sure that we are (that is to say, in reality calling the same things by the same names) treating of the same facts under the same circumstances; and all disturbing influences must be carefully eliminated before any such pure experiment can be got at as can fairly be considered to have established a satisfactory conclusion. In some cases this is easier than in others. In regard to the probabilities of life or health, for instance, there are, at least, no passions or prejudices, no private interests at work, to interfere with the faithful accumulation of the facts, and if they be numerous enough, it might be supposed that their number would be a sufficient protection against the effect of any partial disturbances. But even here, caution, and special, as well as extensive knowledge, are required. There are disturbing influences even here,—habits of life, nature of employment, immigration or emigration, ignorance or mis-statement of age, local epidemics, &c., which leave sources of error in even the most extended investigations. Still results are attained, errors are more and more carefully watched against, and allowed for, or excluded, and more and more of certainty is gradually introduced. And here I should not omit to notice the valuable services of the Society of Actuaries not long ago established, and who are represented in our Statistical Section. They discuss all questions to which the science of probability can be applied; and that circle is constantly extending:—assurance in all its branches, annuities, reversionary interests, the laws of population, mortality, and sickness; they publish Transactions; and what is of the greatest importance in this, as indeed in any branch of inductive science, they hold an extensive correspondence with foreign countries. In fact, they are doing for the contingencies of human life, and for materials apparently as uncertain, something like what Meteorology is doing for the winds and waves.

What shall I say to the statistics of crime, of education, of pauperism, of charity, at once and reciprocally the effect and the cause of that increasing attention to the condition of the people, which so favourably distinguishes the present age? Who can look at the mere surface of society, trans-

parently betraying the abysses which yawn beneath, and not desire to know something of their secrets, to throw in the moral drag, and to bring to the light of day some of the phenomena, the monstrous forms of misery and vice which it holds within its dark recesses?—and who can look at these things, no longer matter of conjecture, but ascertained, classed, and tabled, without having the desire awakened or strengthened to do something towards remedying the evils thus revealed, and without feeling himself guided and assisted towards a remedy? Yet here, more than in other cases, should a man suspect himself; here should he guard himself against hasty conclusions, drawn from the first appearance of the results; for here are disturbing influences most busily at work, not only from without, but from within,—not only in the nature of the facts themselves, but in the feelings, passions, prejudices, habits, and moral constitution of the observer.

Still the tabling of the facts is of infinite importance. If they disturb, as they are sure to do, some feeling, some prejudice, some theory, some conviction, it will be felt, that any how the facts have to be accounted for; further investigation will follow; and if it appear that no correction is required, the truth will be established, and the hostile theory will, sooner or later, give way and disappear. In these things it is, of course, more than usually important that the facts to be selected for collection should be such as are, in their own nature and under the circumstances, likely to be ascertained correctly, and that the business of collection should be in the hands of those who have no bias to do it otherwise than fairly, no interest in the result: and this was, I believe, kept studiously in view by those who had the management of our great statistical work, the recent Census of our own country, which we are still studying; but, whether they were successful or not, in this respect, has already become matter of discussion.

The work itself, undoubtedly, one of the greatest monuments that has ever been presented to a nation, as a record of its own constituent elements and condition; compiled and commented on with singular industry, judgment, acuteness, and impartiality,—the Domesday-book of the people of England, as the great volume of the Conqueror was of its surface.

Nor can I, while speaking of statistics, avoid referring to the Statistical Congress which took place at Brussels, about this time last year; which had mainly for its object to produce uniformity among different nations in the selection of the facts which they should record, and in the manner of recording them; without which, indeed, no satisfactory comparisons can be established, no results can safely be deduced. To bring about such a uniformity absolutely is, I am afraid, hopeless; inasmuch as the grounds of difference are, in many cases, so deeply imbedded in the laws, the institutions, and the habits of the different countries, that no hammer of the statist is likely to remove them.

To understand, however, the points of difference, even if they are not removed, is, in itself, one great step towards the object. It at least prevents false conclusions, if it does not fully provide the means of establishing the true ones. It gets rid of sources of error, even if it fail of giving the full means of ascertaining truth. Take, for instance, the case of criminal statistics. We wish to ascertain the comparative prevalence of different crimes, either at different times or in different countries. For this purpose must we not know under what heads the jurists and statisticians of the times or countries to be compared array the various offences which are recorded; with what amounts of penalty they were visited; and with what rigour, from time to time, the penalties were enforced?

That which is called manslaughter in one country, and assassination in another, is called murder in a third. That which, in one country is punished with death, in another is visited by imprisonment. The bankruptcy which in one country is a crime, in another is a civil offence. The juvenile offences which in one country are punished by imprisonment, and swell the criminal calendar, in another are treated, as they should in many cases be, only

as a subject of compassion and correction,—take no place in the criminal calendar at all.

Indeed, it is one of the difficulties which beset a large proportion of these investigations, whether into morals, health, education, or legislation, and which must always distinguish them from those which deal either with matter or defined abstractions, that, in using the same terms, we are often uncertain whether we mean the same thing; whether, in fact, when we are using the same denominations the same weights and measures are really employed. Such conferences, however, as those of Brussels tend much to limit the extent of error.

Among the objects which may best occupy the attention of the Statistical Section, at the present moment, will be the discussion of a decimal coinage, and the statistics of agricultural produce. It is important in regard to both, that by previous sifting and discussion not only the best conclusion should be arrived at, but the subject should be so familiarized to general apprehension as to secure the widest co-operation. In regard to a change in the coinage, the interests and feelings of the lower classes must be especially consulted; and, with this view, without expressing any ultimate opinion, I would recommend to those who are considering the question, the perusal of a pamphlet, full of important matter, by the late Mr. Laurie, the work of the last hours of a man of eminent knowledge and virtue, which he had hoped to be able to communicate in person, as a paper, to the present Meeting. With regard to the statistics of agriculture, the main object is to procure such a knowledge of the facts as shall guide the operations of the consumer and the merchant. I would suggest that they should be taken and published at two periods of the year, once in the spring, recording the extent of soil devoted to each kind of grain,—a fact easily ascertained; the second time as soon as the harvest is concluded,—announcing the amount of the crop, as ascertained on several specimen fields under different circumstances of soil and climate, and applying it in due proportion as a multiple to the acreage already published. A really accurate census of the harvest is, I believe, impracticable, at least within the period which would alone make it valuable for present use; and the approximation which I have suggested would, I conceive, be adequate to the purpose.

In regard to Geography and Ethnography there are few Sections, I believe, which have more general interest, and none, I imagine, which would be more attractive here,—where every new discovery is connected with the material interests of the place, a new source of raw material, or a new destination for finished work; and where every new communication, established and reported, is another channel for the extension of that commerce, which, bursting from the channels of the Mersey, permeates and percolates every creek and cranny of the known world.

The great navigations which are opening up the heart of the South American continent, by the Paraguay, the Amazons, and the Orinoco; that are traversing and uniting the colonies of Victoria and South Australia by the River Murray; the projected exploration of North Australia, which, I am sorry to say, is as yet only a project, and may require some of the fostering warmth of the Association to bring it into actual existence; the wonderful discoveries in South Africa by Livingston and Anderson—(I am happy to say that Mr. Anderson is here to tell his own story),—and the explorations of Central Africa by Barth and Vogel; the pictures given us by Capt. Erskine and others of the condition of the islanders of the South Pacific, passing in every stage of transition from the lowest barbarism to a fitness for the highest European and Christian culture; these, and a hundred other topics, awaken an ever new interest in the mind of the philosopher and statesman, in the feelings of the Christian and the lover of his kind. What new fields for science! What new opportunities for wealth and power! What new openings for good! How important that those who issue from this great emporium of modern commerce—this more than Tyre of modern times—should know how to turn them to advantage! Surely your periodical visits here, with their kin-

dling, stimulating—I was going to say infectious—impulses are no mean instrument for such a purpose.

It cannot be for nothing that the heroes of every branch of science are assembled from many countries within these walls, and are brought into personal contact with the most enterprising and public-spirited of our merchants; that, in the language of my distinguished predecessor in this chair, slightly adapted, "the counting-house is thus brought into juxtaposition with the laboratory and the study." Commerce will more than ever be auxiliary to science—and science more than ever the helpmate of commerce—and a still further impulse will be given to those beneficial influences, which, in spite of some painful, though necessary interruption, occasioned by our present state of war, a good Providence is so visibly extending over the whole habitable globe.

It is happily becoming every year less and less necessary to press these things on public notice. In an age of gas and steam—of steam-engines and steamboats—of railroads, and telegraphs, and photographs—the importance of science is no longer questioned. It is a truism—a commonplace. We are far from the foundation days of the Royal Society,—when, in spite of the example of the monarch, their proceedings were the ridicule of the Court; and even the immortal Butler thought the labours of a Wallis, a Sydenham, a Harvey, a Hooke, or a Newton, fit subjects for his wit.

It is still, however, worth inquiring whether sufficient facilities for education in science exist or are in progress in our country; and whether Government or other important bodies provide sufficient encouragement and reward for its prosecution.

Now, in regard to the former, there can be no doubt that, until a very late period, the assistance to scientific education furnished in this country either by educational institutions or the State were very slight, and totally unworthy of the object or the nation. Look at the lower schools: until very lately nothing but reading and writing, and hardly that, was ever offered to the labouring classes. Look at the grammar schools: they were limited to the acquisition of a small modicum of Greek and Latin, often not even of arithmetic. The middle classes of society, those who did not send their children to the Universities, had no opportunity of acquiring any, the slightest, knowledge of science, whether practical or abstract, from the untested, ill-respected teachers at private commercial schools, or from the casual visit of an itinerant lecturer, with his travelling apparatus. But what did the Universities? My own University, Oxford, to which I acknowledge in other respects the highest obligations, did little for physical science. True, that the study of Mathematics, as an exercise and training of the understanding, received its honours there, though the genius of the place has never yet been favourable to the pursuit. True, that until comparatively a recent period, the honours of the sister University were exclusively, or nearly so, confined to the same science; and that the school of Newton has seldom been without names not unworthy of such a founder. But even there the Mathematics were still too exclusively regarded as a mere training of the understanding, and not as an instrument for the discovery of further truth; and the fair tree of science, planted within the academic courts, though healthy and vigorous, was somewhat barren of fresh fruit. Such as it had been in the time of Newton, such, in a great degree, for a century and a half, at least, it remained. But to other than mathematical science, I believe I may say at either University encouragement there was little or none. If now and then a professor was to be found whose title promised something of the kind, on approaching him you would find that his existence was little more than nominal; that his courses were not frequented, even if they were offered,—or if at all, only by those who were considered rather as the idle men; because success in them was not only no advantage in the University career, but, by the time which they abstracted from the rewarded studies, was a positive loss and obstruction in the way of the honours and emoluments of

the place. So that it might fairly be said, that if any advance was made in such sciences, at least in the Universities of England, it was rather in spite of than by reason of the system pursued in those otherwise useful, noble and magnificent institutions. In Scotland, indeed, the extended study of medicine, connected as it is with so many other branches of science, together with the less amount of artificial forcing into other studies, led naturally to the pursuit of physical science, and a Black and a Gregory, a Leslie, and a Playfair had no rival contemporary names at Oxford and Cambridge. The names of a Whewell and a Herschel, an Airy, a Challis, and a Sedgwick, of a Powell and a Daubeny, and a Buckland,—alas, that he is only a name now,—would forbid the assertion in regard to more recent times. But what, meanwhile, was the State doing? That State which, with its limited population and territory, depends not upon the number of its people, but upon the individual value of each man,—not upon the number of its acres, but upon their skillful cultivation,—not even upon the resources of its surface, however well developed, but upon the mines which lurk beneath it,—not even upon its mines, but upon all the various and varying manufactures, which these mines give extraordinary facilities for carrying on; not even on these manufactures, but on the extended commerce and navigation, which are necessary to provide the materials to draw them forth from the remotest corners of the earth, and to send them back with speed, safety, and economy, in another form and combination, often to the very spots from which they were derived,—in a word, dependent for the full development of its agriculture, its mining industry, its manufactures and its commerce, upon the widest extension and the fullest cultivation of Chemistry, of Natural History, of Mineralogy, of Geology, of Astronomy, of Meteorology and Mechanics. What did the State do for these things? Why, absolutely nothing. There was for a time a Board of Longitude, which, instead of enlarging and improving, it abolished; a Board of Agriculture, which it dropped; a School of Naval Architecture, which, at the bidding of a narrow economy, and at the instance of practical men, it abolished when the fruits were ripening; a School of Naval Instruction, at Portsmouth, which it dropped. Here and there still survives a grant from the bounty of an individual monarch, grudgingly adopted by the State,—of 10*l.* for a Professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen, or 50 guineas for a similar Professor at St. Andrews, or 150*l.* to one at Glasgow, or 30*l.* to one at Edinburgh, and, more recently, grants of 100*l.* a year each to four or five Professors in each of the old Universities of England. This is, as far as I can discover, all that the magnificent State of Britain did, until recently, for that Science on which her wealth,—and if her wealth, her power,—and if her power, her very existence,—is dependent. True, one advantage we have enjoyed, which is indeed worth all the organized instruction in the world which despotism could offer,—"although no science, fairly worth the seven,"—we have enjoyed security for life and property; the free exercise of thought and action; religion, which does not chain the energies of mind and character, but stimulates and exercises, while it regulates and directs them; and, though last, not least, a country to be proud of, and to be fond of, and which every one desires to bequeath to his posterity better, more beautiful, and stronger, than he found it. And it is by reason of this indirect influence on national character, that, in spite of the more than want of encouragement of science of which our Government has been guilty, England has yet to boast of an array of men of science, of workers and discoverers, if not always of teachers, such as she need not be ashamed to show by the side of any other country, whatever stimulants or encouragements its Government may have supplied.

But, because so much has been done by the spontaneous vigour of the people's character and of their political and religious institutions, without special assistance or encouragement, does it follow that still more would not be done with those aids? Such, happily, is not the opinion of the present

day,—not the opinion of the Legislature,—not that of our Universities themselves. We do not believe that such difficulties are an advantage even to the vigour of the plant, still less to its extended propagation; and, accordingly, individuals, colleges, and, I hope, Governments, are now heartily and honestly engaged in repairing the defect of centuries, and not only in promoting the general development of intellect, but especially in directing it to the fields of science. And, happily, the facilities for the purpose, already at hand, are enormous. The Chancellor of the Exchequer need not apprehend excessive demands upon his treasury to meet the case; though, if they were necessary, I believe he is too sensible a man to withhold them: but such demands are not required. The encouragements and assistances already given by the State to the education of the people, in various shapes; the superior class of trained and examined teachers, who are spreading over the land, and whose training has in no small degree been in physical science; the books provided for early education by our Societies and by individual enterprise having the same character; the every-day more and more acknowledged connexion between Agriculture and Science showing itself in such papers as enrich the pages of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*; the establishment of the Department of Science, with its School of Mines, under the Board of Trade; the improvement which is to be expected, under the action of the Charity Commissioners, in the system of our old grammar schools; the spontaneous action of our old Universities, not superseded, but facilitated and stimulated by parliamentary interposition. These and such like changes, which are taking place, partly within the bosom of society itself, and partly by the action of Government, will shortly provide such means of scientific education, although not systematized with the exactness of Continental organization, as will, after our rough English fashion, adequately provide for all our wants in that respect, and give us no cause to lament over any considerable deficiencies in practical result.

But will there be encouragement to make use of these facilities? Are there rewards in prospect, whether of direct emolument or social consideration, which will induce men "to wear out nights, and live laborious days," in a service which has hitherto, in the world's eye at least, appeared often to be ill rewarded? Now, the real stimulant to science has at all times been the delights of the pursuit itself, and the consciousness of the great services rendered to humanity by every conquest within the domain of truth; but still these questions may fairly demand an answer. To the questions of pecuniary rewards I will presently advert, they have certainly been miserably inadequate; but in regard to social consideration, I think there has existed some misunderstanding. It has been often asserted, and made the subject of lamentation or complaint, that men of science do not enjoy in this free country the consideration which they do in some countries less favoured otherwise in their institutions than ourselves. Now, if by this it is intended to express, that men of science are not made Knights of the Garter, or Peers of Parliament,—that they are not often met with in the haunts of wealth and fashion,—that they are not called into the councils of their Sovereign, or sent to represent her in foreign Courts, I admit the fact; but, then, I doubt whether these are the natural or fitting objects of ambition to the scientific man: and, if it is intended by the assertion that they are not, as a class of individuals, appreciated by their fellow-citizens for their genius and honoured for their services, I cannot so fully admit the fact. I would ask any of those whose presence adorns this Meeting, do they not find that their names are a passport into any society, the proudest of the land? Whose doors, that are worth entering, are not open to them? There are certain advantages, superficially considered, which will always belong to mere wealth or power; but are they such as the lover of science can bring himself to envy or desire? Wherever he is known, he is honoured—witness in themselves the Meetings of this great Association, and of other kindred bodies, who visit

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from time to time, different quarters of our land : where is their presence not hailed, not struggled for? Where is it not the endeavour of rank and wealth on every such occasion to do honour to itself by showing honour generally and personally to those who, by their successful pursuit of science, have done honour to our own or foreign lands? If, indeed, there be anything yet wanting in this respect, either in our people or our Government, the progress of education in science, to which I have before alluded, will soon supply it when the various classes of our population, in their schools, their mechanics' institutes, and, not least, in their colleges, are themselves less ignorant of science; when they have learnt to appreciate its value by personal acquaintance with its truths, there is no fear that those at whose feet they have sat—whose names are familiar to them in association with so valuable an acquisition—will not receive all the due honour and regard. Whether, or to what extent, the result will be a greater association of science with political position, and how far such association would be advantageous to either politics or science, is another question. The experience of foreign countries on this head can hardly be held to be quite satisfactory. I am not sure that their men of science have been very successful politicians, or that science itself has profited by the union. Public life, more than science, is a jealous mistress, and does not well tolerate a known devotion to any other pursuit. It has besides a science of its own, essential to it, especially in a free country,—the knowledge of men; and this is not always the special gift of men of science, who deal less with men than with things and thoughts; and I am not sure that the qualities which fit a man for success in the one pursuit, are peculiarly advantageous to him in the other. This, however, is certain,—that those who administer the affairs of this country ought at least (I do not think as yet they do) to know enough of science to appreciate its value, and to be acquainted with its wants and with its bearings on the interests of society; but such knowledge, I cannot doubt, will soon become the common appanage of all well-educated men; and when it is so, as I said before, whatever, either in the position of science, or of men of science, is still wanting, will soon be supplied.

To accelerate, however, this process, I would gladly see a more direct communication established between the organs of power and scientific bodies. Something in this respect has already been done by the Parliamentary Committee of this Association, and the results have been already seen in the increased attention of Parliament and Government to scientific objects. Still, however, in regard to science I must admit that there is one great deficiency. For often may it be said of science, as it was said satirically of virtue by the poet, *lux datur et alget*.—It is praised and starves. The man of science may not desire to live luxuriously; he may not, nor ought he, desire to rival his neighbours in the follies of equipage and ostentation, which are often, indeed, rather a burden imposed by the customs of society than an advantage or even a gratification to the parties themselves; but he must live, and for the sake of science itself he ought to be able to live, free from those anxious cares for the present and the future, or from the calls of a profession, which often beset and burden his laborious career. Why was our Dalton compelled to waste the powers of such an intellect on private teaching? As a teacher, a physician, or a clergyman, or more rarely as a partner in a profitable patent, such a man may earn a competence, and give to science the hours which can be spared from his other avocations; and it is indeed astonishing what results have been the produce of these leaseings of a laborious life,—these leisure hours, if so they may be called, of men who are engaged in arduous duties of another kind. But this ought not to be; and it will not long be, I am confident. It must give way before the extended cultivation of science itself. The means of occupation in connexion with our schools and our colleges, and our examinations, will increase; and I cannot but hope that a grateful country will insist upon her benefactors in science receiving a more liberal share of her bounty than

has hitherto been allotted them. If I recollect right, out of the 1,200*l.* which are annually appropriated in pensions to the successful cultivators of science, literature and art, a poor pension of 50*l.* is all that last year fell to the lot of science; and in former years the disproportion has often been little less remarkable. I do not grudge their share to Literature and Art; but I confess I cannot but consider that the labours of Science are at least of equal value to a nation's welfare; that they have at least an equal claim upon her gratitude, and I am sure that they stand in no less need of encouragement and support.

Nor have I any fear that the study of Science should ever become too exclusive, that is, should make us too material, that it should overgrow and smother those more ethical, more elevating influences which are supposed to grow from the pursuit of Literature and Art.

In the first place, the demands of Science upon the patient and laborious exercise of thought are too heavy, too severe, to make it likely that it should ever become the favourite study of the many. In Art and Literature the mind of the student is often comparatively passive, in a state of almost passive enjoyment of the banquet prepared for him by others; in those of Science the student must work hard for his intellectual fare. He cannot throw up his oars,

And let his little bark, attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph and partake the gale,

but he must tug at the oar himself, and take his full share in the labour by which his progress is to be made.

Nor, indeed, when I read the works of a Whewell, and a Herschel, and a Brewster, a Hugh Miller, or a Sedgwick, and a hundred others, the glory of our days, can I see any reason for apprehending that the study of Science deprives the mind of imagination, the style of grace and beauty, or the character of its moral and religious tone, its elevation and refinement.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have done. Once more, assuming for a moment the character of a representative of this great town, I welcome you, the British Association, a second time to Liverpool. It is right that you and Liverpool should have frequent meetings, and should cultivate an intimate acquaintance. There is no place which can do more for science if she pleases; none has opportunities so extensive of becoming, by her ships and commercial agencies, by her enterprising spirit and her connexion with every soil and climate, the missionary of science,—perhaps I should rather say, the importer of the raw material of facts and observations,—the exporter of the manufactured results arising from their scientific discussion. There is no town which owes more to science. Without science can her vessels stir without danger out of sight of land, or walk the waters independent of wind or tide? Without science would they have docks to shelter them, railroads to bring their produce to their docks, telegraphs to announce their movements, manufactures to freight them to distant lands? I do not believe that Liverpool is insensible to her obligations. This magnificent reception is one evidence of the feeling,—but a still better is to be found in her liberal support to such institutions as the Public Libraries and Museums, as her Collegiate Institution and her Mechanics' Institute, and above all, to her magnificent Observatory.

Again I welcome the British Association for the Advancement of Science to the walls of Liverpool, fully assured as I am of the great benefits, direct and indirect, which their presence will confer upon the town, and of the deep sense which, I know, the inhabitants entertain of the honour conferred upon them by this repeated visit.

At the close of this discourse, the usual vote of thanks was carried to the President, and the members of the Association turned their thoughts to the more special business of the several Sections:—reports of which we shall commence in our impression of next week.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Sept.

A new book has set all Florence talking! This is a circumstance sufficiently extraordinary to warrant a chronicle to record it. The denizens of this veritable castle of indolence allow themselves to be but little shaken from their drowsy repose by the daily movement that stirs the world in busier regions. Even the cholera barely suffices to make a little languid talk. We go on eating figs and water-melons and tomatoes in happy and careless ignorance, and the branded pestilence passes by and lets us slumber on. As for intellectual excitement, a new opera or a new singer forms ordinarily the nearest approach we make to anything of the sort. Literature is heresy at Rome and treason at Naples. With these two exceptions, 'La gentile Firenze' is, probably, the least literary capital in existence. It may be supposed, therefore, that the book which has succeeded in thus rousing its torpidity is a noticeable one.

It is a novel, in two volumes, by a remarkable man on a remarkable subject,—a novel by Guerrazzi, the patriot, protector and dictator of 1848, the exile of 1854, on the too-well known story of Beatrice Cenci. All this would not have availed to secure for the book the vogue it has acquired, had not our amiable Government further excited public curiosity by prohibiting it. The consequence of the prohibition is, that the copies issued before the police put their finger upon the book circulate from hand to hand with all due mystery, and infinitely increased zest:—the first edition enjoys the celebrity of a scarce book, and a surreptitious second will be out in a few days.

Meanwhile, I have read the first volume only, not having yet had an opportunity of seeing the second. That half of the work, however, contains far more than enough to show that, absurd and self-defeating as is any attempt to guard public morality by fettering the press, any father of a family might well feel it his duty to exclude this novel from his house. The choice of such a subject, devoid even of novelty, and capable of exciting interest only by the pre-eminent atrocity of its facts, is enough to justify suspicions of the taste and judgment, if not of the views and feelings, of the author. The mode of treating the horrible subject adopted by Signor Guerrazzi is such as to force on the reader much distaste and mistrust of the latter. The novel essentially belongs to the class well designated by the French as 'l'école Satanique'; and may, indeed, fairly claim the place of a masterpiece in that department.

In this Dellacruscan home of linguistic—if of no other—purity, the diction and style of a literary production are the critic's first consideration: and the academic guardians of the language,—vigilant to contribute to social stagnation by securing the vehicle of man's thoughts from all chance of progress,—shake their learned heads over Signor Guerrazzi's style. A foreigner, however, while humbly professing his incompetency to judge on such a point, would be likely to find in this the principal, if not the only, charm of the book: and "young Italy" would back his approbation. The truth is, that whatever Signor Guerrazzi's writings may have of evil, or may lack of good, they do not lack vigour. It is the absence of this quality which renders the great bulk of modern Italian composition intolerably insipid to the more active minds of foreign readers, to whom sonorous grace and idiomatic elegance are no compensation for emptiness of meaning and sterility of thought. The pages of 'Beatrice Cenci' are full of colour, and laden with suggestion. Every line carries with it a picture or a thought.

Whether some of these pictures might not be more acceptable if less vividly painted, and many of these thoughts be found to be those of a quick-witted rather than a profound thinker, is another question. More indeed may be said for the former than for the latter. Signor Guerrazzi might be far more judiciously counselled to "go in" for poetry, as Mr. James Harthouse has it, than for philosophy. In truth, there is much of poetical description and feeling scattered in the pages of 'Beatrice Cenci'; and more of strong imaginative

power, too often used to figure forth in the hardest possible outline, and colour with the most glaring possible tints, objects which none but a morbid imagination would love to dwell on.

The quarrel with the general tone of thought, and views, and feelings is a graver and a larger one,—more so than can ordinarily happen in the case of a novel. For the fact is, that the narrative of this terribly painful story is little more than the vehicle for the author's views, theories, and meditations on creeds, politics, and morals. I cannot say that his speculations on either of these heads are likely to find a wide acceptance in England; and were they to do so, I should fear that the immeasurable distance which divides our country from this unhappy people was in a fair way to be rapidly diminished.

Many passages and pages in Signor Guerrazzi's work are hardly more revolting to the Christian for their impiety than they must be contemptible to the thoughtful sceptic for their illogical shallowness. They are, it is true, put into the mouth of Francesco Cenci, and are consonant to the historical truth of that wretch's character; but they are multiplied to a degree, and written with a zest, a force, a gusto, which make it difficult to the largest charity to suppose these tirades very painful to the feelings of the writer. Then the bitter, scoffing, mocking tone, which in many passages the author uses in speaking, even in his own person, of the creed and religious practices of his country, is such as would be agreeable to no class of thinkers amongst ourselves.

The political talk—and there is much of it, for the author omits no opportunity of making the facts of his story and the widely digressing reflections arising from them bear on the present condition of his country, and by no means shrinks from bringing his own story and his own woes and wrongs upon the scene;—all this political talk is little else than one long lament; forcible, vibrating, thrilling even sometimes, but always in the same tone, to which the complainings of so many Italian patriots have so long accustomed us. It is the old cry against fate, treachery, destiny, oppressors, and barbarians,—the continual anger against Hercules, who won't come and put his shoulder to the wheel! Signor Guerrazzi does not indeed spare to reprove his own countrymen; but he fails to perceive that if his reproof were uncalculated for no appeal to Hercules would be needed. Like all the other unhappy Southerners, he cannot comprehend, or will not see, that every people holds and must ever hold exactly that position which its own worth or lack of worth makes possible for it,—and that neither foreign help can make, nor foreign tyranny mar the freedom of a people worthy to be free. These are truths which an Italian cannot be expected to find palatable. But I am inclined to hope and to think that there are many who will not be unwilling to believe that he is the truest friend of Italy who most insists on them. They may be sure that no one more fervently desires the regeneration and independence of their country than the unflattering teacher, who tells them to seek hope for the future only in internal and individual improvement, in mutual bearing and forbearing, and in unselfish union,—and who reminds them above all that—

In native swords and native ranks
The only hope of freedom dwells.

For the "moral" of the tale, in the literary sense of the term, it must needs be admitted to be of the worst. Innocence not only suffers, but finally perishes unassorted and unavenged. Though the master monster, Cenci himself, is destroyed, injustice and wrong remain masters of the field. Nor is the general moral tone more satisfactory. According to Signor Guerrazzi's reading of life, not only is all vanity, but all is evil. Himself a disappointed and embittered man, avowedly weary of life, and writhing under the yoke which its awards have laid upon him, he sees nothing on every hand but wrong triumphant, tyranny in high places, and baseness amongst the oppressed,—treachery, falsehood, and grovelling gold-worship everywhere.

Of course this short notice, merely intended to give some idea of a book which is exciting so much attention, and will doubtless be heard of on the

other side of the Alps, makes no pretension to assume the place or discharge the duties of criticism. Otherwise, it would be necessary to point out many objections to the construction of the novel in an artistic point of view. Suffice it to observe that, as is usually the case with the *école Satanique*, the author is frequently betrayed by his love of theatrical effect and startling situations into gross improbabilities, and sometimes, overshooting his mark, into puerilities. Is it unfair to feel that the frequency of this error is symptomatic of an intellect more at home among semblances and posture-makings than habituated to the atmosphere of truth?

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that although Signor Guerrazzi tells the story, and believes that it occurred differently in many respects from the usually received version of it, he gives no authority for his facts. He speaks much in his introduction of family papers, tradition, documents, and so forth; and he never fails to authenticate by a note the various facts of general history, and other circumstances to which he alludes. We have plenty of references to Macchiavelli, Hume, and Pliny, &c., but to the more interesting sources from which he professes to have drawn his materials none, with the exception of one or two citations of a "manuscript in my own possession," respecting which we are favoured with no further information. T. A. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

As the heats of summer abate, the world is returning to town—fresh from breezy downs and country lanes, from snowy Alps and cooling lakes—and the places of amusement begin to marshal their attractions in the faces of a public to whom absence may have given a keener relish for the old pleasures of long London nights. The theatres are opening with a lively flourish of trumpets,—and promises of Exhibitions and Illustrations are many and various. The Princess's, it is said, will open with the long-expected play by Mr. Jerrold, 'The Heart of Gold'—the title of which, we see, has been almost literally borrowed by a Paris playwright,—and we hear of other novelties of an interesting kind being in preparation at the Haymarket, the Marylebone and other theatres. Mr. Albert Smith has gone to the Rhine and Lake Leman, in search of new pictures for his Entertainment. Under its new director, the Polytechnic Institution offers to become one of the pleasantest lounges in London—the more so perhaps on account of that rivalry in Leicester Square, which will not suffer its management to sleep under any quantity of acquired laurels. A Biblical Diorama has been opened in King William Street, intended to illustrate the wanderings of the Israelites, the discovery of Nineveh, and the course of modern travel in the Holy Land.

Recent events have given a new impetus to the discussion of intellectual rights as between Englishmen and Americans. *Norton's Gazette*, in quoting our report of the House of Lords on August 1st, adds,—"The attention of American authors will now be turned, as never before, to the importance of at once securing an International Copyright, and it is only to be regretted that the principal modifier of that bill now before the United States Senate—the Hon. Edward Everett—will not be present at its next session to advocate the truest interests of American writers. But there is scarcely room to doubt that measures will soon be adopted, securing to our own countrymen, as well as to all foreigners, those reciprocal rights in their literary productions which have so long been denied them."—We trust that our contemporary will prove to be right. Meanwhile, gossip is again busy with the facts, arguments, and assertions of the only defence of the wrong ever yet put forth in America that has not been as feeble in style as false in principle. Mr. Cary's defence of the Literary Pirates is able and ingenious,—it presents an imposing array of facts, and has a show of calmness and of logic likely to mislead. But when looked to narrowly, its facts prove to be as baseless as its reasoning. An attempt is made to prove that the question of copyright is an Eng-

lish, not an American, question,—that the appeal is made to America by a set of authors whom England has starved. Here are some of the facts in support of this reading of the case:—"Mr. Incbald dragged on a miserable existence, living always in mean lodgings, and suffering frequently from want."—"Lady Morgan is dependent altogether on public charity."—"Mrs. Hemans lived and died in poverty."—"Laman Blanchard lost his senses and committed suicide in consequence of being compelled, by his extreme poverty, to the effort of writing an article while his wife lay a corpse in the house."—"Miss Mitford 'had to apply to her American readers for means to extricate her little property from the rude hands of the sheriff.'" Are these facts? Are they even fair summaries of fact? We think not. We are assured,—and Mr. Cary's argument is built on the assurance,—that the condition of literary men in England is "one of almost hopeless poverty;"—a preposterous and ridiculous statement, which every man in England,—and we should imagine every man in America, save Mr. Cary,—knows to be false. How the assertion, moreover, can help such an argument as that of the Literary Pirate, we fail to see. Has Paul Jones a better right to rob the poor than he has to rob the rich?

From Paris we hear that the Academy has announced as the subject of its yearly prize for 1856, 'The Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet.' The prize is 2,000 francs.

In reference to our late remarks that the British Museum and Marlborough House were closed on Saturdays, we are glad to hear that, on the reopening of the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, on the 2nd of October, the Board of Trade has directed that the day for cleaning the Museum shall in future be Friday and not Saturday as formerly. Saturday therefore will be a free day to the general public, together with Monday—whilst Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be considered as students' days, open to persons not students of the Department of Art on payment of sixpence each person. The opening of the Museum on Saturday will be useful to the schools of the metropolis, that day being always a half-holiday.

Some changes have been made in the Professorships of the Queen's Colleges, in Ireland. Mr. Bagley, of Cork, has been transferred to the chair of Latin, in Galway; Mr. Thomson, at present filling the chair of Natural History in Cork, to the Professorship of Geology, Belfast College; Mr. Tait, of Cambridge, Senior Wrangler of the year 1852, to the Professorship of Mathematics, Belfast.

Mr. Webster again writes on the subject of the Burnett Treatises—"By Mr. Burnett's deed of foundation he requires the judges appointed by the body of electors to appear before their constituents and make a solemn public declaration, 'that they will decide upon the merits of the Treatises submitted to them without partiality.' The eminent gentlemen appointed as judges on occasion of the present competition, viz. Prof. Baden Powell, Prof. Henry Rogers, and Mr. Isaac Taylor, met, in compliance with the founder's requirement, with the electors (Mr. Burnett's Trustees and the Professors and Ministers of Aberdeen), in the Town Hall, here, last Friday, 15th Sept., and subscribed the prescribed declaration. The judges took occasion to refer to their progress, and to the general aspect of the competition, and they indicated the probability of their being able to come to a decision during the ensuing winter. As these proceedings—reported in an Aberdeen newspaper—would not be likely to reach many of the (208) writers for the premiums, it may be interesting to them to know of the meeting from your columns.

"I am, &c. JOHN WEBSTER."

"King Street, Aberdeen, Sept. 19."

The newspapers announce the death of an eminent scholar, Cardinal Angelo Mai, chief librarian of the Vatican. He died at Albano, in the 72nd year of his age. Distinguished in early life as an editor of classics, Cardinal Mai has since been better known as the successful discoverer of various valuable palimpsests—especially that of a *Cleome De Republica* found written under a version of St. Augustine's 'Commentary on the Psalms,'

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which is now a distinguished treasure of the Vatican. Cardinal Mai has also been eminently successful as an unraveller of papyri. He owed his Cardinalate to his eminence in these curious researches. In the office of Librarian to the Vatican he succeeded Cardinal Lambruschini.

Some of the MSS. of Arago, containing 2,956 pages of writing, of which 2,599 are by his own hand, have lately been presented to the French Academy of Sciences. They contain observations upon magnetism, and the results of 73,000 experiments in that science. A Committee has been appointed to examine these papers, with a view to their publication in the *Mémoires* of the Academy.

An illustration of the power and place of journalism in France,—even under its present evil fortunes,—has occurred during the past week. M. de la Guéronnière, whose sharp etchings of living men our readers know, having been dismissed from the editorial chair of the *Constitutionnel*, by the proprietors for an act which looked like undue subservience to Authority, has been appointed by the Government, as compensation, a Councillor of State. This, then, we presume, is the new Napoleon's reading of the relative values of the two offices. M. C. Clarigny is spoken of as the new editor of the journal; it is said, however, that he insists on the dismissal of an eminent theatrical critic,—accused of selling the plaudits of the paper to authors, actors, and managers; and it is not known whether the proprietors will make this sacrifice. The critic in question is said to openly admit and defend his practice,—maintaining that although he sells his praise, he does not sell his honour. He takes the money, he says, without changing the nature of his judgment. Such, at least, is the report.

The course of proceeding by which the space in the Paris Exhibition of 1855 is to be distributed among our industrial exhibitors, has just been communicated by the Department of Science and Art to intending exhibitors. The minute of the Board of Trade is to the following effect:—

The Imperial Commission have announced their intention of allotting 15,000 square metres (167,000 square feet), including passages, to this country, a quantity exceeding by 62,600 square feet the amount allotted to France in 1851, and must therefore be considered as a liberal allowance. It is, however, obvious that the demands of the United Kingdom must be materially reduced, in order to bring them within the prescribed limits. Up to this time no judgment has been passed upon the character of the applications, although it must be evident that one part of them is more likely than another to reflect credit upon our national industry; and that though there are probably few applications which do not include something of public interest and value, the general character of nearly the whole will be improved, if exhibitors should select only their most important productions. To pass such a judgment is evidently beyond the competence of the officers appointed by my Lords to attend to the business of the Exhibition, and it is upon the exhibitors themselves, and the committees formed to represent their interests, that my Lords must depend for undertaking that selection, which in other countries is generally exercised by functionaries appointed by the State. My Lords have therefore directed:—1. That the necessary allowance shall be made for passages. 2. That the net space shall be broadly divided among the various classes of manufacture. 3. That a small reserve be made for the completion of such departments as may be unrepresented by the demands received; and, 4. The remainder subdivided among the various committees, partly in proportion to the number and character of the applications that have been received, and partly in proportion to the scale upon which each kind of industry is carried on in a locality. Each committee will then be requested to make such a division of the space thus allotted among the intending exhibitors as will be most creditable to their district, or to the particular branch of industry which they represent. The committees to which the demands will be referred will be as follows:—1. For machinery and civil engineering.—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers. 2. Agricultural machinery.—The Committee appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society. 3. Manufactures (metropolis).—The Associate Committees for particular trades. 4. Manufactures (provinces).—The Local Committees formed at Aberdeen, Arbroath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Derby, Dublin, Dudley, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Shields, Glasgow, Greenock, Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Paisley, Preston, Sheffield, Staffordshire Potteries, Stockport, Sunderland, Trowbridge, Walsall, Wolverhampton.

It has been explained to us in a communication from Berlin that the omission of the name of Prussia from the list of countries contributing to the Paris Industrial Exhibition does not imply neglect or indifference. It is merely, it seems, the result of a technical arrangement. Prussia will contribute:—but she will do so under the name of

the Zollverein, or Customs-Union. The general regulations as to transit of articles, published in Germany, apply to Prussian exhibitors equally with those of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and other States. Any inferences that may have been drawn from the fact that Prussia does not appear by name in the list of countries claiming space in the Paris Palace must be corrected in the spirit of this explanation. Whatever point of isolation Prussia may seek for herself in the world of politics, we are assured that she does not seek to become isolated from the rest of Europe as to her artistic and industrial interests.

We hear that the third portion of the wire connecting the Island of Sardinia with the main land of Africa has now been laid down in the sea-bed. Sardinia,—not the island merely, but the State,—is assuming every day a position of higher interest in the eyes of Europe. Its telegraphic system is now almost complete,—so that even its remote villages and watering-places are connected with the great European system of lightning signals.

At the conversations given by the Bishop of Salisbury to the members of the Wilts Archaeological Society, Mr. Clutton, who is the architect intrusted with the restoration of the beautiful Chapter House adjoining the Cathedral, delivered a lecture on the proposed restorations, and on Chapter Houses generally. At its conclusion, Lord Nelson, who is the Treasurer of the Restoration Fund, stated his belief that there was already in hand a sum sufficient to enable them to begin the good work. The restoration has been undertaken as a memorial of the late Bishop. One of the most interesting portions of Mr. Clutton's lecture was that in which he compared the two Chapter Houses of Salisbury and Westminster, which are strikingly similar in arrangement, though the latter he considered as of higher Art. But what a painful contrast is there between their present condition! When will the Government, who have taken possession of the Westminster Chapter House as a repository for records, follow the example of Salisbury, and restore what would then be one of the architectural ornaments of the metropolis?

Mr. Elihu Burritt writes to us on the subject of Ocean Penny Postage:—"The friends of this important postal reform must be gratified to see the steps recently taken towards its complete realization by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The former has already established a uniform 6d. rate on all letters passing between the United Kingdom and most of its colonies and dependencies beyond the sea. Of this charge, 4d. is for the ocean transit service. This reduction is a concession of just one-half of what is asked in the proposition of a uniform rate of one penny for the sea-postage on letters, so far as these different and distinct portions of the British Empire are concerned. For, if this low rate were adopted, the whole charge on a letter between them and the mother-country would be 3d.; or, 1d. for the British inland, 1d. for the ocean transit, and 1d. for the colonial inland service. This is a pretty liberal instalment of the system proposed on the part of Great Britain. The United States have gone further than this in several directions, and, in one, to the whole length of the proposition, as it has been presented to the public mind for several years. Their first great step in cheap ocean postage was taken about a year ago, in an arrangement with Bremen, by which the whole charge on a single letter, prepaid or unpaid, from any town in the United States to that German sea-port, is fixed at 10 cents, or 5d. Of this, 2½d. is for the American inland, 4d. for the Bremen inland service, leaving 2d. for the ocean transit, or only half of the sum received by the British Post Office for sea-postage on a letter between Liverpool and Halifax. This was rather a liberal step for the first one in this postal reform, and it was soon succeeded by another, which went to the whole extent of the project proposed. In April last, an arrangement was made, by which the charge on a prepaid letter from any town in the United States to Australia was reduced to 5 cents; or 1½d. for the American inland, and one penny for the ocean transit. Here, then, is the

principle established fully on probably the longest ocean mail route on the globe. Surely, at the next step of the two Governments, they will not fall short of the full adoption of this principle in every direction in which their mail-ships cross the seas. The expression of public sentiment will greatly expedite this full consummation of ocean penny postage, and it is therefore to be hoped that every one interested in the measure will exert his influence in its behalf."

COLONIES, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily, from half-past Ten till Five. Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. The extraordinary PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT, every Evening from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening.

CYCLOPEDIA, Albany Street.—NOW OPEN, with a Colossal Moving Diorama of the City and Bay of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the great eruption of 79, and present state of the Excavated City. Painted by Mr. J. M'Nevin, from sketches taken by himself in 1853. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate Music and Description.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, under ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

THE SEVENTH OF THE MONDAY EVENING COURSE OF LECTURES to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES will be given on the 28th inst. by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, being his second lecture on ELECTRICITY, illustrated with brilliant experiments.

LECTURES by Dr. SCOFFER on the DESTRUCTIVE CHEMICAL RESOURCES OF MODERN WARFARE.—NATURE PRINTING, by Dr. BACHHOFFNER.—EXHIBITION OF DIBUCOS (ILLUMINATED CASCADES, in addition to all the DAILY LECTURES, OPTICAL EXHIBITIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, &c. &c. &c.—A BAND OF MUSIC under the direction of Mr. WAUD, of the Royal Italian Opera. The Gas-lighting by J. L. LEASE, Esq.

FINE ARTS

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Exhibition of Fine Arts at Brussels.

THE Exhibition of 1854 may be described as more interesting than some among the Belgian Exhibitions of former years which have been noticed in the *Athenæum*. Besides the Low-Country artists who have contributed, and one or two young Germans, some of the Parisian painters exhibit largely. Only one English artist of any renown has been tempted to try his fortune in the lists. This is Mr. Rothwell, and it is vexatious that the pictures sent by him are not among his best.

But not only on the score of the variety of styles, insured by such assembling of the painters of Belgium, Holland, and France, is this show attractive. In all the three schools, to judge from the specimens gathered, progress may be remarked. The Low-Country artists, without losing their excellent finish, seem many of them to be breaking away from the models elect, whose subjects as well as whose manipulation they formerly followed closely—and are increasingly refined and poetical in the selection of the incidents to be treated. The French are no less obviously improving as colourists, without becoming slovenly as draughtsmen. Their landscapes are no longer monotonous, at which English lips curl up.—It is true, that the great historical compositions, of which there are several in this Exhibition, are generally failures. Some of the subjects—as, for instance, M. Slingeneyer's *Joan the Mad* embracing the naked corpse of the deceased king—are repulsive in the licence of their imagination. One or two, however, have a certain originality of conception.—A *Judas*, by M. Thomas, of Brussels, may be mentioned as belonging to this class. The betrayer driven abroad by the Furies of remorse, on the night before the Crucifixion, has wandered by chance where a couple of workmen have fallen heavily asleep over the unfinished cross. The principal figure—as Remorse when painted is apt to be—is too frantic and melo-dramatic; but there is a touch of true poetry in the fancy of the contrast, which, so far as I can call to mind, is new. If the historical compositions are disappointing, some of the life-size single figures are very striking for their force and character.—M. Slingeneyer's *Jannetkin of Bruges*, the bold and stalwart man, who, Froissart tells, went disguised as a fishmonger into the camp of Philip the Fair, at Cassel, is full of vigour, and not coarser than the episode warrants.—M. Gallait's *Tasso in Prison* is also powerful without grimace in its gentler style:—an affecting picture.—A *Croatian Sentinel*, from the same hand, precisely because it is less sadly spiritual, may be the more covetable work of the two. The burly

fellow, in his ferociously picturesque costume, has a presence to awe the gay if encountered on a sudden. M. Gallait's tone of flesh-colour is not to our taste, tending, according to Belgian habit, as has been on former occasions remarked, towards a tawny brown, in emulation of the sanguine warmth and richness of the Rubenses and Rembrandts of old times; but he is a man of mark and of mastery. —His other contribution, *A Prisoner's Family*, gathered before the grate of the dungeon of a beloved captive, contains many good points, and is firmly painted. —There is a *Monk in Prayer*, by M. Taymans, also life-size, which is a fine and powerful figure. Here the expression relies possibly too much on the cowl and the beard, and too little on the character of the head; but the picture might bear the signature of one of the great monk painters of Spain without discredit to Spanish honour.

With the foregoing may be mentioned a *Débora*, by Mlle. Steenlet, of Antwerp,—not that its merit equals theirs, but because it is one of the best among the women of Scripture painted by modern women that I recollect—the smaller works of our own Miss Fanny Corbux not forgotten. —A frightful and scarcely modest *Eriqone*, by Madame O'Connell of Paris, will excite surprise: not by its ambitious offensiveness—since that is no wonder in modern Exhibition-rooms,—but because some female heads and portraits in the Spanish style by its painteress are as remarkable for merit as this is the reverse. School productions they must be called from the close adoption of a particular manner,—but they are still too vigorously and richly characteristic to be passed over without notice.

In subjects treated on a smaller scale than life, no less than in cabinet pictures, this Belgian Exhibition is rich. Some gazers will return to a *Repose of the Holy Family*, by M. Beaume, of Paris, for the sake of the composition. This, though not faultless, and in the figure of the attendant angel open to comment, shows a certain Biblical feeling in its treatment of the group of the weary travellers, who are couched beside a well, with an Oriental landscape in the background.—Praise, too, may be given to M. J. B. Goyet's picture of another well-worn religious subject, *St. Anne reading to the Virgin*,—though the touch of super-simplicity imparted to the chosen among women by the obtrusive humility of her bare, unsandalled feet is somewhat national.—At the head of what may be called the miscellaneous pictures must be mentioned a touching and well-grouped picture of a *Fire*, by Herr Carl Hubner, of Düsseldorf. The moment is the saving of a child from the flames; and possibly the real suspense, and confusion, and excitement of such a juncture defy any artist's power, unless he attests his strength by giving pain. But without becoming feeble, Herr Hubner has discreetly avoided exaggeration; the attitudes are natural, the heads are good without grimace. The painting when seen in a Belgian Exhibition-room may be charged with a certain heavy earthiness. Herr Hubner has a picture of less ambitious order,—a couple of German peasant girls and the lover of one of them surprised by the inopportune appearance of "the house-mother," which has prettiness and humour.—Near Herr Hubner's serious picture may be named *The Propagation of the Catholic Faith in Bohemia*, by Herr Cernak, of Prague, whose name and locality indicate a Bohemian artist. —A *Mary Stuart insulted by her People of Edinburgh after the Murder of Darnley*, by M. Dell'Acqua, of Brussels, has spirit,—but the Queen of Scots is made hard-featured as well as terrified; whereas the world of witnesses has told that she retained her fascinations even to the last moment on the scaffold at Fotheringay. —*Adrian Willaert's Mass*, by M. Hamman, of Brussels, is not the worst of the painted sacred concerts which have been so multiplied of late by ecclesiastical taste. The same artist is more original in his *Awakening of the Boy Montaigne*,—having followed that delightful writer's reminiscence of his father's tender habit of calling him from sleep by the sound of some instrument touched by a retainer. The figure in the bed—'twixt day and night as it were—has character, and must have been attractive to one like M. Hamman who manages his "carnations" and

white linen with ease and harmony; but I would have had the minstrel-servant less adroit and uncouth. Without any necessity for *Della-Cruscan* grace on his part, he would have better fallen in with the humour of the scene had he been more comely and musical-looking.

A *Concert on the Lagoons in the Fifteenth Century*, by M. de Pignerolle, of Paris, is one of those dreams—or rather call them realities—of old Venice, which will never cease to delight those who appreciate what is fantastic, voluptuous, and gorgeous. True, the singing Lady, who is the centre figure of the decked-out barque, has a trifle too much of the orchestra in her pose:—in this different from the *donne* with their lutes who figure with such nobly unconscious grace in the music-parties of Bonifazio. But French will be French; and in almost every other respect the picture is admirable as an accumulation of graceful forms, magnificent accessories, and harmonious colours:—a concerted piece of Rossini's music on canvas, well meriting a place of honour in any comprehensive collection.

The improvement of the Low-Country artists has been already adverted to; doubly welcome, because not accompanied by sacrifice of those qualities which have made the successors of Teniers, and Terburg, and Maas so acceptable to all whom Dutch Art contents. The inherent homeliness and coarseness of the school in its choice of subject have, I have long fancied, been too exclusively dwelt on, without due regard to such exceptions as the best specimens by the best painters furnish:—but let this pass. Enough that many of the modern painters of conversation-pieces select incident as happily as they execute "still life" exquisitely. M. van Hove, of the Hague, for instance, has a charming picture of the *Month of May, or Mary* (as the French have it), showing a housewife and a child decking the effigy of the Virgin with flowers of the spring. Neither devotee nor her assistant are, in any respect, sanctimoniously flattered. The one is a serene woman, the other a child, fair in the freshness of childhood;—and the house in which their work is done is only a richly-furnished burgher's house, with the holy image over the door. But their task gives a favour and poetry to this admirably-finished cabinet picture, which the old Hollanders only reached rarely, whereas M. van Hove would appear to consider it a *sine quâ non*. In another domestic picture by him, a boy enters a house to collect for the orphans at Leyden—while a chubby child is trained in good works by being allowed to give him the coin. For the same reason, may be commended *The New Year in Flanders*, by M. Leys of Antwerp. The child delighted with its toys,—the mother blessing her boy on the threshold of the old house,—the hand dropping through the window its alms into the palm of the aged woman, who totters along wrapped in her *mantilla*—enhance the pleasure excited by the careful handling of this picture. Is it prosaic or narrow to prefer works like these—nay, to maintain that they are essentially more religious in the feelings which they express and excite than many a square yard of canvas and wall, covered with conventional saints and symbols, produced and reproduced in any given quantity by certain well-trained moderns who are accepted as devotional artists!—On the other hand, as if to show that the ancient spirit is not dead, M. Col, of Antwerp, exhibits *A Distribution of Medals to the butchers of the Bœuf Gras*, than which nothing more Flemish ever came out of Flanders. The subject is national, affording, too, a fair variety of costumes;—and some of the single figures have almost the brutal force and jolly brilliancy of Jordaens.

As to concerts, *fêtes-champêtres*, love-scenes, and other such agreeable subjects, agreeably treated, it would be impossible to name one half of those exhibited this year in Brussels which are worthy of attention. M. David Bles, of the Hague, exhibits *A Music Party*, the protagonist of which is an elderly "nightingale," full of humour and high finish;—MM. Daems and De Latour, of Brussels, have small full-length figures of *mousquetaires* and men in armour; excellent for character, good drawing, and the neat brilliancy with which they are painted.—

M. Adrian de Braekeleer has another capital concert-piece. —M. Dillens, of Ixelles, deserves almost to be called the Watteau of Dutch life; so much elegance, without falsification, has he managed to throw into a group of holiday folk driving on a fair-day along the dyke of Westkeppel, and into a love-making scene, where Jan explains himself to Keetje by holding between his lips the glass out of which the damsel vouchsafes to sip. —M. Victor Eeckhout, of Brussels, exhibits a drummer-page, in opera-attire, which is almost as *gaillard* as one of Sir Edwin Landseer's fancy portraits of ducal children, though less pleasant in texture:—M. Haesart, of Louvain, peasant figures finished to enamel brilliancy and *impasto*.—Better, because bolder, are M. Linnig's (of Antwerp) *Old Gypsy telling his Fortune to a young Soldier*,—also *La Stéa* (an old housewife, whose cat destroys her knitting while she dozes) and the *Music Lesson*, by M. Alfred Stevens, of Paris. The last two are forcible almost to a fault.—Those who would pass from one extreme to the other, are recommended to some prettily-fancied compositions by M. Hamon, and by M. Picou, both of Paris.—Graceful as are these designs, nicely tinted rather than painted, they are vexations,—as were the little pictures of M. Phassan which sold so readily this spring in London,—because of their affectation. Time was when gentility ordained that gentleness should speak under their breath,—and in like manner, betwixt reminiscences of the feebler productions of Greuse and Vanloo, and of the "thorough-bred" paleness of faded old tapestry, these French artists have adopted a conventional delicacy of colour, which, after its kind, is as morbid and unmeaning as the muttering by way of uttering which makes English society so difficult to the foreigner.

A few words must suffice for the landscapes. —M. Brenhaus, of Amsterdam, poetizes a Dutch port by animating it with a group of emigrants on the point of embarkation. —M. de Knyff, of Brussels, has a wide dawn-*Landscape in the Ardennes*, in which the haze is allowed to communicate too woolly a texture to all the herbage. —M. de Winter, of Antwerp, has a wild *Shipsreck*, on the Coast of France. —M. Roffaen, of Ixelles, shows an almost limitless horizon in a heath scene; but never was canvas divided more mechanically. Half is the plain, broken merely by a few spots (for sheep), and a projection or two, in the form of shepherd figures; half the blue sky, melting into warmer colours, but without a cloud. The audacity of simplicity is pushed too far here; yet the picture retains and recalls the eye—so full is it of air.—The last work I shall mention is the *Port of Marseilles*, by M. Ziem, of Paris,—which, also, is airy, sparkling, and brilliant in no common degree.

C.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue. By L. Cherubini. Translated by Mrs. Cowden Clarke from the original French, &c. (Novello).—This is another of those valuable musical works, at a moderate price, which a wise comprehension of the requirements of the day has led Mr. Novello to naturalize. "The musical portion," states the title-page, "has been supervised by Mr. J. Pittman," our well-esteemed organist. The type is good, and the examples are neatly printed. The prefatory memoir is less satisfactory, containing, as it does, no mention of Cherubini's "Anacreon" and "Les Abencerrages," which have furnished two well-known overtures to the classical concerts of Europe, nor of "Ali Baba," its composer's last opera. No extraordinary stretch of labour or research was wanted to give such a sketch all the completeness required, and to combine care in editing with cheapness of cost. —M. Fétis's *Treatise on Choir and Chorus Singing*, translated by the Rev. Thomas Helmore (Novello), like most of its author's other works, contains good ideas, as well as the results of long study and miscellaneous readings. But, like many other persons "having ideas," M. Fétis becomes sometimes too ingenious in quest of originality. To instance, the

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accents in the paragraph numbered 53 are, to our thinking, mistakes. The English version appears to be carefully executed.—A third publication by Mr. Novello is *Noello's Analysis of Vocal Rudiments, by Question and Answer; the Treble Book*. The object of this neatly-printed pamphlet is to clear the way for beginners; but we do not find this effected as thoroughly as could be wished. The very title wants perspicuity. Why "*Treble Book*"?—Besides the above, Mr. Novello has just issued his hand edition of Handel's "*Deborah*," complete, and bound in a neat cover.

Grand Sonata for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, composed by Carl Evera, Op. 51, (Graue & Co.), hardly keeps the promise of the title, save inasmuch as every work in the accepted symphonic or classical form of four movements can be called "Grand." There is a certain grace in the theme of the *andante*, and the *rondo* is worked out with closeness and regard to climax; but the subject of the leading *allegro moderato* is insipid and monotonous, hardly worth treating.

Mr. Pittman's arrangement for *Organ or Piano-forte Solos of Mozart's Masses* (Novello) is now issued at a reduced price. Some of the movements have been effectively reduced into form for the player on keyed instruments, others included in the number (No. 15) before us, defy the process,—the "Confutatis" from the "*Requiem*" being one. The limitations of the best arranger's powers are hardly sufficiently understood;—and though amateurs may ask for "transcripts" of everything which in another form has pleased them, artists of credit need not minister to false taste.—Mr. Pittman, however, has done worse, by putting his name as editor to *War and Peace, Two Songs by Beethoven* (Graue & Co.) These are not songs by Beethoven, but themes from his pianoforte *Sonata in E minor*, to which English words have been adapted. If patriotic songs are wanted to suit the "crisis," this is not the way to make them.

Barcarolle, by Mr. Wallace (Cramer & Co.), is a pleasant piece of light pianoforte music, elegant in melody, and interesting to the player, because difficult enough without being too difficult.—Here too we may announce *La Gracieuse, valse originale, pour Piano, par P. Ezekiel* (Op. 1)—not an ungraceful waltz, nor wholly devoid of originality.

In *Six Songs, &c.*, the music composed, &c. by Henry Beaumont Walmisley (Duff & Hodgson), the composer has shown delicacy of taste by selecting his words from among the lyrics of Moore, Beddoes, L. E. L., and Longfellow. His music is graceful rather than vigorous, or very individual;—the last of the six, "*Voices of the Night*," being the most ambitious, possibly the best of the series.—*The Stranger Maiden*, Schiller's *Das Mädchen aus der Fremde*, as translated by Mr. Merivale, has been set by Mr. F. Weber with that resolution to make sound follow sense—a note to a word—which defeats itself by giving an objectionable heaviness to the poetry and music united.—*Lidi Amati*, by A. Schimon, "*Ah! se potessi*," by Cagnione (J. A. Novello) are two of Madame Novello's favourite concert songs, neither of which has intrinsic value enough to merit circulation among other singers. Both songs are handsomely published, and garnished with likenesses of the Lady who has protected them. By way of closing this miscellaneous paragraph, we may mention that Book 25 of the part-song book, *Orpheus* (Ewer & Co.), contains an old romance in three parts by Mendelssohn, two songs by Herr Reissiger, and one by Herr Dorn.

Hodson's *Irish Portfolio Polka* (Emery), and *The Princesses of England, a Set of Waltzes*, by Mr. Hayes (Bates & Son), belong to that class of publications of which mere announcement will suffice.

THE LIVERPOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE Musical Festival improvised for the inauguration of St. George's Hall has been held as announced. The reasons why the Mayor and Council of Liverpool preferred improvisation to forethought and preparation resulting in some musical event of splendour and interest, worthy of emblazonment in the Town Chronicles,—may be left to be written

in the book of civic wisdom.—As a Festival, the meeting has been anything but first-rate, or one claiming specific report. Some of the attendant circumstances, however, call for a record among the artistic transactions of 1854.

Possibly the magnificence of the new room may have so engrossed the thoughts of all concerned, as to render other considerations of minor importance in their eyes; and certainly,—without forestalling the decision of special critics,—few amateurs will gainsay the fact, that, as regards amplitude of scale, nobility of proportion, and splendour of decoration, St. George's Hall is unequalled by any structure of the kind in England. Nor can we mention its peer among new public rooms on the Continent. A point or two are open to reconsideration. The great semicircular windows at the ends of the Hall are awkward. The two pillars underneath the window facing the organ support nothing; and the Reporters' Gallery fritters away a noble space into needless subdivisions.—Then, perhaps, more colour might be introduced on the walls to carry out the richly-delicate decorations of the vaulted ceiling, the mosaic tiles on the floor, the marbles of balustrade, column, and cornice, and the pierced doors of gilt bronze (lettered, by the way, with S. P. Q. L.—in pleasant adaptation of the "high Roman fashion"); but the sum of these exceptions and suggestions is not very important, especially when the average proportion of blemish to beauty in contemporary buildings is considered. On the other hand, if it be regarded as a vast room in which single voices are to speak and to sing, St. George's Hall seems to us successful. There is little undue resonance—no strain upon the natural powers appears to be demanded. To its furthest extremity,—even to the gallery recesses, where the solid, intercepting piers and pillars might be expected to offer great difficulties to the hearer,—the most piano tones and words penetrate with a satisfying clearness. The solo singers who took part in the musical performances of the week have rarely been heard to such advantage.

Before the commencement of "*The Messiah*," on Monday morning, "*God save the Queen*" was sung; after which a short dedicatory prayer was offered by the Bishop of Chester. This was alike devout and liberal, and must expressly be noticed here, as affording the first recognition of Art distinct from Religion which we recollect on any similar occasion. So long have Imagination and Beauty been apologized for or at best connived at,—rather than protected, by our lawgivers and spiritual guides, that to hear them thus alluded to, as gifts calling for thanksgiving, not for humiliation or avoidance, must have been cheering and cordial to many who remember the "iron age" through which Art had to struggle for sympathy—nay, for bare existence—in the provinces of England. After the prayer the Mayor declared the Hall opened, and Handel's "*sacred Oratorio*" began.

There is no need to enter into detail concerning the music of the week,—consisting of the best-known among well-known oratorios, and the most familiar concert songs, duets, &c. The names of the artists who appeared have been already given. Enough to say, that the orchestra proved to be insufficient in the number of its stringed instruments; and that the chorus fairly maintained the old reputation of Lancashire. Such fresh and tunable voices are heard nowhere else. That chorus and orchestra wavered sometimes will appear extraordinary to no one who is familiar with the slackness of the conductor selected; to whom, moreover, if we recollect aright, no great provincial musical Festival was ever before intrusted. The engagement of Sir H. Bishop, whose forte is assuredly not the direction of an orchestra, was a mistake.

It is to be regretted that the huge organ, concerning which so much has been promised, should have been exhibited in a state so little encouraging. The instrument is only partly finished,—some two-thirds of the stops not having been yet placed,—in consequence of which Dr. Wesley wisely declined anything like solo performance on the occasion. A kindly old proverb enforces silence concerning

"half-done deeds,"—but this injunction cannot be observed when the "half-done deed" makes so furious a noise in the world as this long-expected Liverpool organ has done throughout the Festival. It is impossible already to avoid expressing fears that the instrument may prove to be an obtrusive piece of disappointment, so outrageous and rude did its tones sound,—to the smothering, not support, of the orchestra and chorus.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Hudson, the only acceptable representative since Power of the polite Hibernian, having returned from California, made his re-appearance on Monday, in the clever part of *Sir Patrick O'Plenipo*, in Mr. Kenney's farce of "*The Irish Ambassador*." He received a vehement welcome from the audience, and appeared to have lost none of his vigour. An extended experience has been of benefit to Mr. Hudson; as we scarcely remember him to have acted with so much ease and fluency as on the present occasion. There were an elegance in his *poses* and a subtlety in his *phrases* that show an advance in art more than common. The part of Plenipo requires a refinement of comic *vis* and an apparent *abandon*, that leave the wit or humour of the dialogue or situation to produce its due effect with an air of negligence and an absence of effort. It should rather seem the felicity of a happy nature than the laboured result of the studied artist. In this lay the charm of Mr. Power's acting, which had, as we recollect, a dreamy sort of unconsciousness about it, that gave to his Irishman much of the air of inspired idiocy, and mingled the laughter with the admiration of the audience. This may be taken as the poetic element in such impersonations, and is only to be attained in perfection by an actor of genius, or one who has a specific aptitude for their embodiment.

ADELPHI.—Few dramas derived from foreign sources have benefited so much by their transmigration, as the piece known on the English stage as "*Monsieur Jacques*," and on the French as "*Le Pauvre Jacques*." The original of this is a work of the over-fertile Kotzebue, with which the German actors made us acquainted at the St. James's Theatre, under the title of "*Der Arme Dichter*." The poet, not the musician, was the hero, and the plot was complicated with incidents and characters that extended the drama much beyond the interest of the theme. The substitution on the French and English stages of the musician had positive advantages; not the least being the presence of the *pianoforte*, to which the poor composer could address a passionate apostrophe when threatened with a distraint for his rent;—the poet not having such a visible type of his art, for the practical use of stage-exemplification, at once interpreting the character and the situation. Mr. Morris Barnett, the original adapter, we believe, of the piece to the English stage, some seventeen years since, made quite a reputation as the representative of the poor French musician; and on Monday he resumed the character, as the commencement of an engagement of twelve nights previous to his making trial of his histrionic skill in the United States. Mr. Barnett still identifies himself, as of old, with the character, and performs it with so much nature and pathos that the spectator willingly accepts it as a "realized ideal." There is doubtless some especial cause for this in a peculiar aptitude of the author and actor for the embodiment. Mr. Barnett looks and speaks the Frenchman well; and his physical limitations themselves help him to the assumption of age and debility; his countenance, too, wearing that half-crazy air which his partial insanity naturally implies. The merits of the acting were abundantly recognized by the audience, both by their attention and tears during the piece, and the universal applause at the conclusion, when Mr. Barnett was recalled to receive the customary ovation awarded to extraordinary success.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—M. Fétis the elder is contributing some letters on "*Expression in Music by the Graduation of Sound*" to the

Gazette Musicale, meriting the consideration of all who study the delicacies of execution. The permission of a certain discretionary power to the performer, which is the consequence of the principles laid down and illustrated by him, has long seemed to us wise, and been pronounced by us necessary,—however unpalatable it be to lawgivers of the pedantic order. The latter must be reminded that there is no great part in Shakespeare's plays the whole of which can be presented by any single actor. One shall interpret all its tenderness,—another draw forth its full strength,—a third make his effects by bringing into view those subordinate humours and changes of mood by which contrasts are harmonized and inconsistencies reconciled. Further, taste shall change in such matters as delivery, declamation, &c. &c. The passion of a Clairon would sound like an affected psalmody in ears used to enjoy the precipitated tirades of a Rachel.—the *cantilena* of John Kemble would seem hateful to a congregation accustomed to Mr. Macready's *tempo rubato*. A great work may be proved to be a work "of all time,"—not merely by its integral and unchanging grandeur, but by its adaptability to other worlds and other periods than those for which and within which it was written. Nor, supposing this view accepted, could it be considered as perilously paving the way for experimental conceit:—unless, on the other hand, it could be established that the traditions of old times could be handed down unimpaired, or that when they are so handed down they could be always made acceptable. Unless some liberty be allowed to the genius and taste of the executant in music,—thought and expression must perish within the trammels of a strict and mechanical constraint. The greatest interpreter will always come the nearest in spirit to his author, even if in some reading or detail he brings out points to which his author never adverted, or omits some touches which were given to the original presentment. Recalling the remarks on musical purity offered by us at the commencement of the year [*ante*, p. 58], and repeating that the music meant to be glossed will bear glossing, while that written at an ornate period demands ornament, we repeat also what was said then, that no gloss or ornament can be considered as final. Let us illustrate:—taking for example a case where neither gloss nor ornament is endurable,—A Mendelssohn, a Liszt, a Chopin, and a Halle, shall each play the same *largo* from one of Beethoven's *Sonatas* with his own spirit, and yet the *largo* shall be strictly Beethoven's. Were it otherwise, the automaton, "voiced," and balanced, and tuned by the composer himself, would approach nearer to the composer's thought than any interpreter of flesh, blood and free-will. Believing that these ideas are based on truth, we are glad to see the subject examined and discussed by one so ingenious in the analysis of style as M. Fétis, though the conclusion to which his examinations are directed be not precisely the one above stated.

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